THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,429—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	EGYPT	7000	....	....
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Octr	ARABIA	8000	....	....
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10000
18th "	MOREA	11000	....	....
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10000
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	....	....
9th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
30th "	MARMORA	10000	....	....
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	....	....
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Calcutta	7342	...	...	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	...	4 Sept.	13 Sept.	...
Locksley Hall	8590	...	7 Sept.	...	21 Sept.
City of Athens	5594	...	18 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
Newby Hall	4388	7 Sept.	1 Oct.	20 Oct.	...
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	19 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4675	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	9036	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5331	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	15 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7000	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan. 12.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7342	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Manchester	5551	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar.	13 Apll
City of Poona	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	576	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	499	809
" Liverpool	685	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Linga	2134	Mon.	4th	9 a.m.	‡via P. D. & O. M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	7th Sept.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Lhasa	2185	Fri.	8th Sept.	6 a.m.	† direct,

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly),

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 7th Sept., calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,353 tons, on Wednesday, 6th Sept., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on or about 7th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada," 3269 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arakan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd September, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANCOCK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr 1911
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	15th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES, ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 " 625*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 to 585
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	P. Pavisich	6017	23rd Sept. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION

CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hs'en	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter period " on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 237, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

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A TRIBUTE TO CULTIVATED TASTE.

As a GIFT Hawkes Cut Glass is peculiarly desirable. For the adornment of the home table, the touch of refinement, the glint of beauty secured by even the simplest design, is a delight to the leisure of the eye.

Hawkes Cut Glass possesses qualities of colour form and surface which have won for it the preference among judges of rare wares, Hawkes Cut Glass is "The choice of the connoisseur".

The decoration of a Hawkes piece is beautifully proportioned to the lines of the design. It is in the forms themselves that beauty is chiefly sought for, in the frank and natural play of line and light.

The changing taste in table glass is happily reflected by a "Hawkes" group. The delicacy, grace and exquisite fashioning of Hawkes pieces when compared with the heavy, uninspiring glass of the well-loaded table twenty-five years ago, proves how thoroughly these artists have mastered the possibilities of their material.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, and WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL" "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

FEVER

are a proved cure Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S Ring-worm ointment cures ring-worm Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI LABORATORY,
Dadar, Telephone No. 986.
BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co. Managers.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the public that when buying OLIVE OIL they should see that the same is the real produce of the OLIVE TREE as there are several kinds of so-called Olive oils which are only Cotton Seed Oil.

We as Agents for the world renowned FIRM of FERDINANDO NENCIONI of PISA (ITALY) who has been awarded a score of GOLD MEDALS for their produce at the Principal Exhibitions of the World are in a position to guarantee our OLIVE OIL, to be what it is actually called and to have no admixture whatever.

AVOID therefore the poisonous stuff and buy the genuine produce of OIL from the OLIVE TREE, obtainable only.

FROM

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 244 of 1908.

WALBAI, widow.....Plaintiff
Vs.
HEERBAI, widow and others.....Defendants.

MR. R. D. SETHNA, Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the consent decree herein dated the 9th day of January, 1911, will sell the following properties by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Office, in the High Court Buildings, Bombay, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September, 1911.

PROPERTIES.

1. A piece of land, admeasuring about 7 acres and 9 gunthas, situate at Sabulgaon, in Berars, with a Ginning Factory, in a very good working order, with all the Machinery therein and all the outhouses thereon.

2. A piece of Land, together with a pucca built house standing thereon, near the Government Chawari and Bazaar, at Sabulgaon, in Berars.

3. A piece of land, admeasuring about 6 acres, situate at Dhamangaon, in Berars, with a Cotton Press in good working order, with all the Machinary therein and all the outhouses thereon.

For particulars and conditions apply to the said Receiver or his Attorneys Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, at No. 11 Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

JOSI'S FANS SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the FIFTH GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company held on WEDNESDAY the 30th August, 1911, a DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent., per annum on the paid-up amount of the shares was declared for the year ended 31st May, 1911, and this will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company at Cook's (late Sidick) Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on and after 17th September, 1911, to the Shareholders on that date on the Company's Register on production of their share certificates.

By Order of the Board,
L. C. BALDWIN,
Actg. Manager and Secretary.
Bombay, 31st August, 1911.

TO PROPERTY OWNERS.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST, to erect a ONE-STOREYED BUILDING, in the Fort, suitable for a large Printing Work. For lease on a good rental and for a long period.

Apply to No. 3167, care of this Office.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE. Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-45	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

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FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1911

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AMUSEMENTS.

POONA CLOSED MEETING.

FIRST DAY, WENNESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 4th September, 1911, and 2ND ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on THURSDAY, 7th September, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary,
WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
POONA, 30TH AUGUST, 1911.

.GRAND BOXING TOURNAMENT.

TO BE HELD
AT THE SKATING RINK
ON 20TH SEPTEMBER, at 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)
PROMOTERS.....SOUNDY & Co., LD.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE LOUIS P. RUSSELL.
The Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE F. C. O. BEAMAN.
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SALE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 21, Meadows Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 570 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the under mentioned immoveable properties at 21 Medow, Street, in the Rooms of the said Auctioneers on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1911, at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot No. I.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the southside of Harkeness Road Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,690 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Calisadas Kirparam, being lot No. 11; on the south partly by the property of Mooljí Haridas and partly by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572 Collector's New No. 2716, A A Old Survey No. 21.—New Survey Nos. 7189 22, 24, 7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3232, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. 11.

Sale on the SAME DAY, as above, at 5-30 p.m (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,377 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peerzo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Culliandas Kirparam, being lot No. 1, on the east partly by the said Harkeness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peerzo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peerzo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, A A New No. 2716, Old Survey No. 21— and —New 22 24 Survey Nos. 7189-7190 7240.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. Orsige, Blunt and Caroe, Standard Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AND CORRUGATED SHEDS FOR DEMOLITION AND REMOVING OF THE DEBRIS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, by order of the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the buildings and corrugated sheds between the Belveder Hill Road and Wari Bunder Road, Mazagon, for demolition and removing of the debris, on the following days and time:—

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) buildings bearing lot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, and 23.

On THURSDAY, the 14th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), buildings bearing lot Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30, and 31.

On WEDNESDAY the 20th day of September, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) buildings bearing lot Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers.

Further conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, at Kalbadevi, near the Dwarkanath Temple Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Naroiamdas Hurjeewandas, the second mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs of Chintaram Balwant Oze, subject to the first charge created by an agreement dated 20th May, 1909, and made between the Michael Conway, guardian of the property of the said Chintaman Balwant Oze, of the one part, and Naoroji Dhunjibhoy Baria and Meherbai, his wife of the other part, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated 22nd day of February, 1910, and made between the said Michael Conway, as guardian of the property of Chintaman Balwant Oze of the one part and said mortgagee of the other part Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of September, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

Lot No. I.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or 5 ground, containing by admeasurement 253— square 9 yards be the same, a little, more or less, or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side Kalbadevi Road, at outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 717, and New No. 3251, Old Survey No, 80, and New Survey No. 1483, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 476 and Street No. 291-293, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by the house and premises herein after secondly, described on or towards the west by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the north by the Dwarkanath Temple, and on or towards the south by the house of Panalal Poonamchand, Jeweller.

Lot No. II.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or 4 ground, containing by admeasurement 255— square 9 yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Vithalwady Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 717, and New No. 3251, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1483, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1745, and Street No. 5, 7, 9, and bounded as follows, i. e.:—On or towards the east by Vithalwady Cross Lane, on or towards the west by the house and premises firstly described in the schedule, on or towards the north by the Dwarkanath Temple, and on or towards the south by the house of Virji Bhimji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

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THE

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A TAILOR AND OUTFITTER'S SHOP.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession Mr. Hajee Ahmed Oomer, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Messrs. J. Mouledina and Co., Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 2nd and TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 3rd September at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Rahim Mansion, near the Cautch, Colaba Causeway, the entire stock-in-trade of a tailor and outfitter's shop consisting of woollen, cashmeres, venetians, tweeds, waipoords, flannels, serge, coatings, Tasas, mercerise cloths, China silk, Holland and other remnants, ready-made suits, saints, neckties, collars, hats, steel trunks, boots, shoes, hosiery, etc., etc.

In lots to suit the purchasers.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of Mr. F. A. Broadhurst, consisting of glassware, chairs, writing tables, chest of drawers, show case, easy chair, glass door almyrah, bedstead, meat-safe, carpet rugs, electric table, fan, aluminium utensils, etc.

By Order of Jasraj Behraj and on account and risk of Bai Dibai Bomonji Bhandook.

One semi-grand Piano.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 hand-some strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, At Worlee, near Ferguson Road and at Santa Cruz.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. Hormusji Mancekji Padsha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, the following properties:—

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, situate at Worlee Middle Pakhady or at Parel, near the Fergusson Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,700 sq. yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old D 1 No. 317, and New No. ——— and New Survey No.——— 1243, 3078, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G, Ward No.1571, Street No.571 and bounded on the east by an open drain, on the west and south by the property of Bhasker Wassudevji, and on the north by the properties of Pandoo Bhasker, Hurba Moroba and Mathurabai, widow of Bhanaji Balaji.

On the same day at 5 p. m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate at Santa Cruz near Bandora, in the District or Zilla of Thana, in the Taluka of Salsette, originally containing by admeasurement 36 goonthas of which about 20 goonthas were formerly acquired by Government for the purposes of the S. B. & C. I. Ry. leaving about 16 goonthas, and Assessed by the Collector of Thana, under Survey No. 126, Pot No: ——, Phalni No. 1 and adjoining the B. B. & C. I. Ry. line.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, at Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Apollo Chambers," near Apollo Reclamation, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and plateware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, tea-poys, lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, piano clocks, carpets, glassdoor book presses, office chairs, writing tables, boatwood chairs, benches, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gowa presses, mirror-door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, copper and aluminium utensils, carved furniture, rich carpets, etc. etc., the property of Mrs. Leech, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1911.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

O THE CHEAPEST Old
T PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
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PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—Aug 11, at Butterant, Co Cork, to Major and Mrs M C A Green, a son.

HENDERSON—Aug 6, at Pendennis, Castle Crescent, Reading, the wife of Capt J S Henderson, late 1st batt. Gordon Highlanders, Chief Constable of Reading, of a son.

LYSTER—Aug 3, at Roscommon, Cambsley, the wife of Capt Cecil J H Lyster, Indian Army of a son.

SALKELD—Aug 5, at Hazelbush, York, the wife of Capt Salkeld, acting commissioner, Somaliland Protectorate, of a son.

EDYE—Aug 10, at "Broomhill," Harrow, the wife of E H H Edye, I C S, of a daughter.

SCHOOLING—Aug 9, at Whittington, Lichfield, the wife of E C Schooling, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, of a daughter.

WYSARD—Aug 6, at 34, Hilarker Gardens, Richmondhill, the wife of Staff-Surgeon A T Wyard, R N, retired of Sao Paulo, Brazil, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

APPLEYARD—SMITH-OVEN—July 12, by licence, in London, Wilfred Appleyard, captain, East Surrey Regiment, to Emma Elizabeth (Betty), only daughter of the late Edward Smith, of Ratamines, Dublin, and adopted daughter of the late Mrs D Owen, of Southampton.

INGHAM—TRISCOTT—Aug 9, at the Church of St Mary's in the Castle, Dover, Capt Robert John Fitz-Gerald, Royal Garrison Art., son of His Honour Judge Ingham, of Sugwas Court, Hereford, to Ella Prendergast, daughter of Colonel C P Triscott, C B, D S O, late R A.

SHEPHARD—BOSWORTH SMITH—Aug 9, at St Andrew's Church, Melcombe-Bingham, Lieut-Col Charles Sinclair Shephard, D S O, late 7th Royal Fusiliers, of Shortlake, Osmington, to Bertha Joan Bosworth, daughter of the late Reginald Bosworth Smith and Mrs Bosworth Smith, of Melcombe Bingham, Dorset.

SHORTING—CHERRY-GERRARD—Aug 10, at St Helen's Wycathamstead, the Rev George Herbert Cobbold Shorting, Vicar of Kimpton, son of Mr and Mrs Shorting, of The Lawn, Broseley, Salop, to Ida Evelyn, daughter of the late Major-Gen Apsley Cherry-Gerrard, C B and Mrs Cherry-Gerrard, of Denford Berks, and Lamer Park, Hertfordshire.

DEATHS.

HANFORD—Aug. 11, at Flood Hall, Thomastown, Col J C Hanford, C B, of Woollas Hall, Pershore, and Flood Hall, Co Kilkenny.

JONES—Aug 8, at 231, Cromwell Road, Dep-Surg-Gen John Jones, I M S, retired, aged 81.

KIRKMAN—Aug 8, at Hesketh Rectory, near Preston, J D D Kirkman, his Majesty's Pilot Service.

MILLER—Aug 10, at Shotover, Oxon, Sarah Dorothy, widow of the late Lieut-Col James Miller, of Shotover.

SANDEMAN—Aug. 9, at Folkestone, Capt Julian Frederick Sandeman, late Royal Horse Art, son of the late George Glas Sandeman, aged 69.

INDIA.

ARMOUR—July 31, at Howbagh, Jabalpur, James Armour, late of Darbhanga Raj.

HOGGE—At Home, Col Charles Hogge, C B, late 33rd Punjabis, youngest son of the late Capt Edward Martin Hogge, R N.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Countess Aurelia Bothlen's lecture on "The Meaning of the Seventh Creational Day" at Bahai Hall, Forbes street, 6 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Star film "The Law of Mercy" a richly colored film dealing with an old French Ballad. Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim : "If you haven't the price it does not matter much how cheap it is."—Chicago News.

COLD WEATHER VISITORS.—Seventy Californians are due to arrive at Bombay, December the 18th, on a tour around the world.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Professor D. N. Chowdhuri, M. A. will conduct Divine Service in English at the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—An ordinary meeting of the above Association will be held in the hall of the Law Library of the Government Law School, Bombay, at 5 p. m. (S.T.), on Sunday, when Mr. G. K. Dandekar, B.A. LL. B. will deliver an address on "Introduction to the Law of Property in India." Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL B. has kindly consented to preside.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.—Mr. E. J. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a mendicant woman, whose name is unknown. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, who appeared to be half-witted, was found on the railway line at the Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. and was told by a porter to go away. She left the railway line, but half an hour later her body was found lying on the railway and she appeared to have been knocked down by a passing train. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-day, Professor G. Kitchen, M. A. of the Elphinstone College, will deliver a public address at 6-15 p. m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the members are most cordially invited to attend. Subject: "The modern man and his failure" president, the Rev. Dr. Scott M. A., D. D. On Sunday the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will lecture on "Wordsworth's Prelude." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Gosnlas Tejpal High School, when Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M. A. will deliver a public address.

BANDRA FEAST.—The annual Feast of well-known Christian Shrine on the Bandra Hill will be celebrated on Sunday, the 10th instant. There will be Holy Mass at every hour from 5-30 to 11-30. The last Mass at 11-30 will be a Solemn High Mass with Sermon in English. On the eve of the celebration (Saturday) the First Vespers will be held at 7 p.m. The Second Vespers, which will be solemn, will begin at 7 p.m., on Sunday and be accompanied by an orchestra. On the occasion of the Feast a grand Fancy Bazaar will be open by His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun on the 7th at 7 p.m., in aid of the distressed nuns from Goa who have been given a refuge at the above shrine in British India. The Bazaar will be open up to the 18th of September. On the 7th, 8th, 10th and 17th a String Band will be in attendance. Sympathisers with the nuns are cordially invited to inspect a variety of the nuns' own Bengal needle work and gold embroidery which were honoured with medals at the Bombay Exhibition of 1904.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March	Under the Banner of Victory — Blon
Characteristic Piece.	The Mill in the Forest — Ellenberg
Valse	Septembre — Godin
Selection	The Count of Luxembourg — Lehar
Song	Sing me to Sleep — Greene
Selection	The Gondoliers — Sullivan
Two-Step	Silver Heels — Moret

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)
After the Chamber matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

726-10 Jamshedji R and D Vallivahu widow vs Purshotam Vishram Mowji Dikshit D and S. Part heard

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar presided yesterday at the first sitting of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Baboo Dajee Chawan, a peon in the employ of the Akbar Press Manufacturing Company pleaded guilty to charges of theft of a cheque, forgery of a cheque of Rs. 2,000 and using a forged cheque of Rs. 2,000 on the 20th June last. The cheque purported to have been signed by Mr. Bundeally Hajeebhoy, a member of the agent's firm.

His Lordship reserved sentence.

DELISLE ROAD MURDER.

Sambhoo Janoo was placed before the following special jury on a charge of murdering his wife, Girjabai, on the midnight of the 24th July last.

Mr. Cyril Oliver with the Advocate-General instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, the accused was defended by Mr. Thucker.

Mr. Oliver, in stating to the jury the circumstances out of which this case arose, first explained the sections of the Penal Code bearing on the charge, and then said that the accused was living in a room on the ground floor of a chawl at Delisle Road with his two brothers, Shankar and Mahadu, his mother Hasibai, Madhu's wife Rakhma and his wife Girja. On the 24th July last, some kind of festivities were going on in this chawl where all these people were present. The festivities ended late at night, and all retired to bed. Nearest the door was the accused; next to him was Shankar and then followed Hasibai, the deceased Girja, Madhu's wife, Rakhma and Madhu. At about 3 a.m., Hasibai was aroused by sounds of deep breathing, and she put out her hand and touched Girja's throat. Hasibai would say that she felt moisture, and her suspicions were aroused. She awakened the other people in the house and a lamp was lit. Then they found Girja lying with a severe wound in the neck and the accused sitting up in bed with blood-stained clothes, and a cut on his throat. The people in the house questioned the accused as to what had happened when he said that he had cut the deceased's throat. He also made a similar statement before the Coroner. The accused was arrested by his brother Madhu, and handed over to the police. Dr. Meherhomji, Assistant Surgeon of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, was called in to attend the deceased, but in spite of his efforts she died.

The jury, after hearing the evidence found the accused guilty of murder by a majority of seven to two, but strongly recommended him to mercy on the ground of the apparent absence of motive, and the accused's drunkenness at the time.

His Lordship entirely concurred with the verdict of the majority, and in giving effect to their recommendation, sentenced him to transportation for life.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Bapu Raghunath was then charged before a common jury with using as genuine a forged document.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson prosecuted; Mr. D. N. Wadia defended the accused.

The charge against the accused was that on the 10th June last he had used a forged receipt, to indicate that three bales were to be passed, instead of two, from the Port Trust warehouse. The matter was detected when the bills of entry were checked. The police were informed and the accused was arrested and charged.

The evidence was led and the sessions were adjourned till to-day.

MALABAR HILL CASES.

Hearing of the Appeals.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman who, in April 1910, passed a decree for peaceful possession of the land situated at Malabar Hill in favour of the Secretary of State for India in the suit brought by the latter against Bai Hamabai Framji Petit.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad with Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim and Colah, appeared for the appellant; the Advocate-general and Mr. R. Jardine, instructed by the Government Solicitor Mr. E. F. Nicholson, were for the respondent. The only question to be answered in this case was, whether providing a suitable house accommodation for Government officials in the special conditions prevailing at present in Bombay was a public purpose. It was argued for the plaintiff that, owing to the greatly increased expenses of living, particularly owing to the raising of house rents, it had become impossible for certain classes of Government officials whose services were required in Bombay, to provide themselves with suitable house accommodation. In order to ensure obtaining the services of the best qualified officers, irrespective of all other considerations, those of personal economy, it had become necessary for Government to provide house accommodation for a certain number of their officials who were required to serve in the capital. Thus, providing house accommodation for those officials, thereby ensuring work of the best available quality, was a public purpose, as indirectly contributing most materially to the public interests by maintaing at full the efficiency of Government. On the strength of English rating cases, the defendant contended that it was clearly established and settled law in England that such house accommodation, as the Government had now in contemplation to provide for its officials serving at the capital, was not a public purpose.

After discussing the English cases Mr. Justice Beaman said that, stated colloquially, what the defendant in effect pleaded was that Government certainly believed that it had a public purpose in view, but Government was mistaken and the same objection might be taken to every bona fide instance of Government initiative. It was no doubt the right of every citizan to criticize the policy or measures of Government, but what really occurred in all these cases amounted to questioning the aptness and wisdom of the measure of the policy. So, in the present case, the defendant complained that, while Government no doubt believed that the measure it was taking would serve a public purpose, Government was mistaken and that there was no public purpose which could thus be served.

In his Lordship's opinion the technical defence upon which the defendant had relied, however ingenious it was, was too technical. It was drawn from a system of case law in another country in which the conditions where wholly different, a system of case law, too, founded upon a particular statute with the strictly limited application to which no parallel at all existed in India. And failing that defence, his Lordship could see no reason in principle why he should say that the purpose, which Government had in view, was not only nominally but truly and really a public purpose and a purpose of much public concern.

For this reason, his Lordship decreed the plaintiff's claim with all costs.

From this decree, the defendant appealed.

After hearing the arguments their Lordships reserved their judgment.

DISPUTED LINSEED CONTRACT.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Sir Narayan G. Chandawarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod who, in July 1909, dismissed the major portion of the plaintiffs' claim with all costs in the suit brought by Chiranjilal Jeramdas and others against J. C. Galstaun.

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Company, appeared for the appellants and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company for the respondent.

The plaintiffs carried on business as commission agents in Calcutta and Bombay and they claimed Rs. 20,490 from the defendant, as a result of certain transactions in linseed entered into by them as "puces adatiyas" for the defendant. The defendant pleaded that he had paid to the plaintiffs all that was due to them on one of the transactions and denied having given instructions to the plaintiff to purchase linseed for September delivery. At the hearing a balance of Rs. 800 was admitted by him.

Mr. Justice Macleod passed a decree for Rs. 800 for the plaintiffs, but dismissed the rest of their claim with all costs.

From this decree, the plaintiffs appealed. Arguments of counsel are proceeding.

THE SECOND CASE.

Their Lordships next heard the appeal of Moosa Haji Hassam and others in respect of their lands at Malabar Hill against the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman.

Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the appellants; the Advocate-General and Mr. Jardine, instructed by the Government Solicitor Mr E. F. Nicholson, were for the respondent.

In this case, the Secretary of State had brought into Court Rs. 78,185 to be handed over to the appellants upon their conveying all their right, title and interest in the excess and buildings to him and upon their giving vacant possession of the land.

In disposing of the suit, Mr. Justice Beaman had said that the main question in this suit had been answered in his judgment in the suit of the Secretary of State versus Hamabai Framji Petit. There remained three minor points, the first two of which appeared entirely untenable while the third appeared to be equally good. In respect of the defendant's contention that under the sanad the plaintiff's rights did not come in existence until the buildings and improvement on the land were actually valued, his Lordship thought that to be a purely technical contention having no substance in it. His Lordship said that the notice was served in due time and the contention with regaid to that had no substance in it also. The point was of a different character and his Lordship thought that Counsel was right when he said that the plaintiff was not entitled to any damages as no damages had been proved. That was the only issue found in favour of the defendants and with respect to the rest his Lordship decreed the plaintiff's claim with all costs, subject to the fulfilment of revaluation.

From this decree the defendants appealed and after hearing the arguments their Lordships reserved judgment.

POLICE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR CHARGED.

Rao Bahadur Setalwad, Third Prrsidency Magistrate, delivered his decision at the Esplanade Police Court, in the case in which Mr. Sukhram Chunisram, a local Magistrate and Municipal Councillor of Kharda, in the distiict of Ahmednagar, was charged with receiving stolen property consisting of a diamond ring and ruby ring and other articles, collectively valued at about Rs. 20,000, forming part of the contents of a handbag, which was taken by certain persons from the wagonnette of Mr. Ratansey Liladhar, a Bombay jeweller, while he was driving with a friend along the Girgaon Back Road two years ago. Superintendent Williamson, assisted by Inspector Fuller, conducted the prosecution; while Mr. G. K. Gadgil, barrister, with Mr. Mistry and Mr. V. D. Kamat appeared for the defence.

The defence was that the ring, which alone was identified by the complainant as a part of the stolen property, was a "bona fide" purchase by the accused from the same person who gave information to the police.

The Magistrate in delivering judgment remarked that, after going through all the evidence on record and after perusing all the exhibits put in, he found that there was not sufficient evidence to support a conviction and ordered the accused to be set at liberty.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jeffries charged Rama Narayen, formerly a peon in the employ of the Bank of Bombay, with the theft as a servant of Rs. 526. It appeared from the evidence that the amount was misled from a box in the bank, on the 17th July, and the accused was found to have absented himself. Subsequently the accused was arrested at Savantwady with Rs. 440 on him. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 90, or in default to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for two months, but of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 85 were ordered to be paid to the bank.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H.Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Jeffries charged Dhanjishaw Hormusji, a Parsi clerk in the employ of Mr. M. C. Murzban, a trustee of the funds for providing cheap residences for poor Parsis, with forgery. The charge against the accused was that about two years ago he was told to lodge Government promissory notes for Rs. 8,000 in the Bank of Bombay. Instead of carrying out his instructions, the accused forged the signatures of the trustees of the fund and sold the notes to a Hindu, named Parbhudas Harakhchand. He then disappeared with the amount and was arrested a few days ago at Poona.

His worship committed the accused to to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H.Setalved, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Kashiram Hari, a Hindu, with possessing twenty-eight grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared that the accused was arrested on Wednesday on suspicion at Grant Road, when he was found in possession of the cocaine. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo eight days' simple imprisonment. Gafur Karim, a Mahomedan, was then charged with possessing six grains of cocaine without a license. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

ALLEGED DESERTERS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Miller of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Alexander Forsyth and Thomas Brady of the Royal Scots, at present stationed at Allahabad, with desertion. It appeared that the accused were arrested on suspicion, as they were wearing military boots. His Worship ordered the accused to be handed over to the military authorities.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE "Law of Mercy" the star attraction for to-night is one of new series of colored subjects issued by Messrs. Pathi Freres. It is founded on an old French ballad and the story has been so carefully followed that a film of rare beauty and skill has been made. Thrilling in many of its scenes it is indeed a typical old French story and should meet with a great reception to-night. Another fine topical picture has been secured for this week, one that greatly interests Australian residents and also all lovers of the Empire. Melbourne is to be shown on the screen and the audience will in a ten minutes tour see most of the popular places of interest in this city. Foolshead the King of Funmakers has a screamingly funny scene this week entitled "His Last Roguery." All the other pictures are really good and the show will be well worth a visit.

THE hot, dry weather persistently continued in Great Britain, throughout most of last week, a shade temperature of 90 degrees having been recorded at Kew, while other places have recorded a degree or two more. Heat fires and deaths directly or indirectly attributable to the heat are reported from all parts of the country.

THE Radium Institute in Riding House Street, London, the most fully-equipped institution of its kind in the world, was opened on Aug. 14, without any formal ceremony, for the treatment of patients.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

The depression affecting Rajputana yesterday has now disappeared, but another feeble depression has formed in Bihar and the east of the United Provinces. The rainfall has been nearly general in South Rajputana, Central India, the Central and United Provinces, and some has occurred in the south-east of the Punjab and in Gujarat. The rainfall continues in Burma, North-East-India, and the Peninsula. On the whole the monsoon up-to-date is of normal strength.

Diamond Island and Akyab report three inches; Moulmein and Silchar, two; Gauhati, Bogra, one and a half; Nya Dumka, two; Meerut one; Delhi, three-quarters; Jodhpur, one and a half; Mount Abu, two; add Neemuch, three.

The forecast shows: some diminition in the rainfall in the north-west of the United Provinces and the adjourning parts of the Punjab. No large change elsewhere.

The bright and clear atmosphere here this morning brought into full view the snowy range, on which there are indications of a fresh fall of snow.

Our Bhavnagar correspondent writes under date August 31:—On Wednesday evening heavy rain fell at Sonosra, and Songad when over one inch was measured, whilst Sihore, Vartej and Bhownagar received light showers. Chamardi under agency reports having received rain amounting to 2ins. 50 cents on Tuesday, Jahlawad is unfortunate in not receiving its share.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espla. In Cts	Byculla nade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	50·15	52·54	52·59	43·18
Friday, 1st September.....	0·12	0·24	0·24	0·18
Total	50·27	52·78	52·83	43·66
Same date last year	61·57	54·90	55·87	48·39

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Sept. 1.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
Cumballa Hill, ...	In. cts. 0·15	In. cts. 45·32	In. cts. 65·83	In cts. 56·84

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bombire (31st)	96·3	84·5	...	0·05
Jask	89·8	81·8	...	0·00
Muskat	...	...	...	0·00
Multan	92·3	77·5	0·15	1·82
Rawalpindi	89·4	72·4	...	8·87
Lahore	89·4	77·2	...	6·79
Sialkote	86·3	74·0	...	2·60
Amritsar	85·5	71·9	0·36	10·47
Delhi	91·0	72·8	0·80	7·25
Agra	87·0	73·0	0·08	4·98
Mainpuri	95·8	77·1	0·11	6·76
Jhansi	93·0	77·0	0·37	9·84
Cawnpore	82·2	77·4	0·47	9·34
Allahabad	91·6	78·0	0·10	14·43
Jacobabad	105·1	82·8	...	0·05
Karachi	87·0	80·5	...	0·09
Ajmer	98·4	77·2	...	3·75
Jaipur	89·2	76·1	0·02	10·59
Kotah	93·6	73·1	0·50	10·63
Bhuj	91·5	77·0	...	1·64
Dwarka	85·3	77·7	...	1·35
Veraval	82·1	77·8	0·07	5·48
Rajkot	90·1	74·0	0·73	4·43
Bhavnagar Para	90·0	76·5	0·23	5·53
Surat	86·9	77·1	0·02	10·47
Ahmedabad	88·1	74·7	0·17	8·14
Deesa	79·3	74·4	0·74	9·06
Neemuch	83·9	71·5	3·13	14·25
Indore	79·1	71·6	...	11·35
Jubbulpore	83·3	74·3	0·18	28·17
Sangor	83·8	72·6	0·66	25·03
Hoshangabad	80·6	73·4	0·30	21·05
Khandwa	86·2	74·1	0·10	9·00
Akola	89·2	72·1	...	17·02
Amraoti	86·6	72·3	0·14	15·37
Nagpur	84·1	73·8	0·10	34·32
Chanda	88·0	74·0	0·03	34·05
Raipur	85·7	74·6	0·10	45·66
Bombay	85·1	76·0	0·48	43·66
Ratnagiri	84·3	74·9	0·57	62·11
Mormugao	84·0	76·7	0·19	65·15
Karwar	82·7	75·0	0·14	65·75
Malegaon	88·4	71·6	0·01	17·17
Ahmednagar	80·1	68·0	0·19	15·99
Poona	79·0	70·3	0·10	12·29
Sholapur	84·3	69·6	...	15·00
Bijapur	86·2	68·3	...	8·82
Belgaum	75·8	66·5	0·07	31·70
Aurangabad	89·2	68·2	0·30	17·33
Nizamabad (Indur)	89·4	72·7	...	22·71
Hyderabad	87·8	71·2	...	16·24
Mangalore	83·8	73·3	0·37	84·08
Calicut	82·3	75·6	...	79·50
Cochin	85·7	78·7	...	62·55
Colombo	90·0	77·0	...	9·87
Masulipatam	94·3	79·7	...	14·45
Bellary	93·0	73·8	...	3·48
Cuddapah	96·2	75·6	0·02	7·48
Madras	96·5	79·0	...	3·93
Bangalore	83·3	66·8	...	9·48
Coimbatore	89·4	70·8	...	10·11
Trichinopoly	99·6	74·3	0·22	1·92
Negapatam	96·0	75·0	0·20	3·90

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 1st September, was 29·866 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in[illegible] and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st September, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen; Multan has had 0·15", Ambala 0·36 and Delhi 0·80." Skies are heavily clouded in the south-west Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Allahabad has had 0·10," Cawnpore 0·47," Mainpuri 0·11" and Jhansi 0·37. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotha records 0·50" of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Jaipur and in excess at Ajmer; night temperature is in defect at Kotha.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat, the eastern half of Kathiawar and the northern districts of west Central India; Deesa has had 0·74", Ahmedabad 0·17", Rajkot 0·73," Bhavnagar Para 0·23" and Neemuch 0·13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in north Gujarat and at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Jubbulpore has had 0·18", Saugor 0·56", Hoshangabad 0·30", Amraoti 0·14" and Khandwa, Nagpur and Raipur 0·10" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·48", Ratnagiri 0·57", Mormugao 0·19" and Karwar 0·14". Skies are moderately cloudod. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Ahmednagar has had 0.19", Poona 0·10," Aurangabad 0·30". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is in slight defect at Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rainfall in Gujarat and an extension into the eastern half of Kathiawar. Light to moderate rain has been fairly general in the United Provinces and the extreme eastern districts of the Punjab. Rainfall has been local in the south-west Punjab and

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Wednesday, August 16, Earl Beauchamp moved the second reading of this Bill, by which an increase of the number of Judges of the High Court in India is authorized.

The motion was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (1858) AMENDMENT ACT (No. 2) BILL.

The Bill was received from the Commons and read a first time.

In the House of Commons, Friday, August 11, the financial resolution in connection with this Bill was reported to the House. The Bill itself then passed through Committee and was read a third time.

This Bill was read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

TELEGRAPHIC REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION.

On Monday, Autusst 14, Sir Henry Craik asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What principle guides the India Office in regard to telegraphic communication with India; and whether the Office decline to obtain information on an important matter desired by an honourable Member of this House which could be obtained by a telegram of a few words at a cost of a few shillings.

Mr. Montogu: The urgency of any particular request for information is a matter which the Secretary of State must decide in every case as it arises.

THE REPRESENTATION OF GRIEVANCES

Sir Henry Craik asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office looks with indifference upon grievances felt by a large body of civil servants in India, and is not prepared to take prompt steps to ascertain who is responsible for the failure to represent these grievances to the proper authority.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is emphatically in the negative; to the second part, definite and adequate rules for the submission of representations have been laid down, and there is no reason to believe that these are not observed.

Sir Henry Craik also asked: Whether the India Office is aware that a widespread belief exists that the grievances of members of the Civil Service in the Punjab Commission have not been submitted by the Punjab Government for the judgment of the Government of India; and, failing such submission, what course is open in order to have such grievances considered by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Montagu: The answea to the first part of the question is in the negative; as regards the rest of the question Local Governments are bound to submit to the Government of India memorials addressed to that Government by persons within their jurisdiction subject to certain exceptions, and must report each quarter as to any memorial which they have withheld as falling within those exceptions. If a memorial raises an important question of policy, the Local Government transmit it with a reasoned statement of their own views, and this often necessitates some delay.

INDIAN SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

On Tuesday, Aug. 15, Mr. Macpherson asked the Under-Secretary for India whether the office of Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India was established on the recommendation of the Plague Commission; whether that office was now vacant; and whether, in view of the prevalence of plague, cholera, malaria, and small-pox, he would see that this office was not abolished and that an appointment was made to it at once.

Mr. Montagu: The vacancy in the office of Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India caused by the death of the late incumbent has not yet bean filled, and the duties of the post are at present discharged by the Director-General of the Indian Medical Department. The Government of India are disposed to think that the creation of a separate Sanitary Commissioner in 1904 has not fulfilled expectations, and are inclined to revert to the arrangement previously existing. The Secretary of State must reserve his decision until the full statement of the views, which the Government of India have promised, is before him. The Sanitary Commissioner is merely an advising officer to the Government of India. The responsibility for sanitation in the several provinces rests with the local Governments. The office was not created in 1904 on the recommendation of the Plague Commission of 1898. The Plague Commission's scheme was not accepted.

THE FAIR WAGES CLAUSE.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary for India, whether he was now in a position to state the result of his inquiries into the rates of pay to workmen engaged in connection with the Government contract for rails, etc., at Dowlais Ironworks; and what action he proposed to take to secure the proper observance of the Fair Wages Clause attached to this contract.

Mr. Montagu: I regret that I am not yet in a position to give a definite answer. We have made this progress; that, on the advice of the Fair Wages Advisory Committee I am prepared to admit that the moulders and steel makers at Dowlais must be regarded as employed on our contract. The wages at Dowlais appear certainly to be low, but the Committee have not yet given me their advice whether the general rates paid there are within the terms of the Fair Wages Resolution, and it is on this point that I regret very much there is still delay, which I hope will be of short duration. I may add that no new contract will be placed at Dowlais until the matter is decided.

Mr. Keir Hardie: I thank the hon. gentleman for his reply and ask whether there is any probability of the Advisory Committee being able to report by Thursday of this week.

Mr. Montagu: I have communicated with the Fair Wages Advisory Committee and I have not the slightest doubt they will do all in their power to expedite a decision. This is a difficult matter of far-reaching consequence, and I am sure there will be no delay that is not absolutely necessary.

MIDNAPORE DVMAGE SUIT.

Mr. M'Callum Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the judgment, just delivered in Calcutta in the Midnapore damage suit, was adverse to the same magistrates and the same police officers as those who were censured by the High Court in the Midnapore conspiracy, 1909; and that the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher confirms the view taken by the High Court in the conduct of those officers in their treatment of the accused in the conspiracy case; and will he say what course the Secretary of State proposes to take in regard to their position in the Government service, and the titles conferred last year upon the police officers.

Mr. Montagu: I would refer my hon. friend to the answer given by me on the subject on Thursday last.

SUPPRESSION OF SEDITION.

On Wednesday, August 16. Mr. Ernest Jardine asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Wheter the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has issued executive instructions to district magistrates as to the manner in which they are to exercise their legal powers for the suppression of sedition by directing that they should seek out the disaffected and argue with them, instead of using their legal powers to suppress sedition; and, if so, whether such instructions will be withdrawn.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no information.

THE ABORS.

On Thursday, Aug. 17, Mr. M'Callum Scott asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether an expedition against the Abors has been sanctioned; if so, what is its object; what steps have been taken to obtain satisfaction without fighting and what instructions have been given to the officer in command.

An expedition will be sent into the Abor country as soon as climatic conditions permit (i.e. probably in the late autumn), to exact reparation for the murder of Mr. Williamson, Dr. Gregorson and their following. No satisfaction short of that so to be obtained could be given for a premeditated and singularly atrocious crime; but it will rest with the Abors to decide whether there is any fighting. So far as the Secretary of State is aware instructions for the officer in command have not yet been framed.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS AND FAIR WAGES.

Mr. Edgar Jones asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What steps he proposes to take as to the wages paid on Government contracts at the Dowlais works.

Mr. Keir Hardie also asked: Whether he has yet received a Report from the Fair Wages Advisory Committee on the district rate of wages for the Dowlais district.

Mr. Montagu: I will answer at the same time the question of the junior member for Merthyr on this subject. The Fair Wages Advisory Committee have this morning advised the Secretary of State that the wages paid at Dowlais are in their opinion not strictly in conformity with the Fair Wages Resolution. In these circumstances Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefold will be informed that no further orders will be placed by the Secretary of State in Council with them at Dowlais until this state of affairs has been remedied.

OPIUM SALES IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Theodore C. Taylor asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What was the number of chests of opium sold in Calcutta for export to China, and what was the price per chest in each of the months of April, May, June, July, and August this year.

Mr. Montagu: The number of chests of opium sold in Culcutta with the option of certificates for China and the price per chest were:—In April 1911, 2,620 chests, average price, 2,934 Rs.; May 1911, 2,620 chests, average price, 2,924 Rs. June 1911, 2,620 chests, average price, 3,048 Rs. July 1911, 195 chests, average price, 3,367 Rs. August 1911, 195 chests, average price, 3,235 Rs.

STOCKS OF OPIUM.

Mr. Theodore C. Taylor asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What were the stocks of Malwa and of provision opium, respectively, on April 1 last and at the present time; and how many acres, if any, are now being authorised by the Indian Government to be sown with the opium poppy for next year's crop.

Mr. Montagu: The stock of Bengal provision opium on March 31 last, was returned at 32,598 chests. Deducing the number of chests sold for export to China and elsewhere from April to August, the stock is now about 19,700 chests. Malwa opium stocks are in the hands of traders for the most part resident in Native States, and are not returned. They were estimated last year at upwards of 50,000 chests. The area for which licences to cultivate opium will be granted this year has been approximately fixed at 200,000 acres.

THE MIDNAPORE CASE.

Sir William Byles asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether the magistrate and police officers in Bengal against whom Mr. Justice Fletcher has recently given judgment in Midnapore case are the same persons upon whom the High Court of Calcutta made serious comments in 1909; whether the issues before the two courts were in the main the same in respect of the conduct of these officers; whether more than £20,000 of public money has already been spent by the Government of Bengal in defending them; whether it is now proposed to place further public funds at their disposal for an appeal; and can he say what precedent there is for such procedure on the part of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Montagu: The two officers are the same. The latter part of my hon. friend's question was fully covered in the reply given to the junior member for Merthyr Tydvil on July 26, 1910.

Sir William Byles also asked: Whether the two police officers against whom Mr. Justice Fletcher recently gave judgment in the Midnapore case, at Calcutta, were the same officers who were recommended for special honours at the hands of the Sovereign last year; whether he can state by whose advice and upon what grounds such honours are conferred, and whether it was known at the time by the Government of Bengal, that these officers had been publicly censured by the High Court of Calcutta a few months before in a judgment delivered by the Chief Justice of Bengal.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is "Yes." The answer to the second part is "No"; the conduct of the police was not an issue before the Court in the first trial. As regards the last part of the question, I have nothing to add to my answer of last Thursday.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether negotiations regarding the Baghdad Railway were now being pursued by his Majesty's Government; and whether, in view of the fact that the House was about to adjourn, that any settlement must affect important British commercial interests, he would give what information he could regarding any developments that might have occurred since his last statement to the House on the subject.

Sir E. Grey: Negotiations have, as is well-known, been in progress for some time respecting the terms upon which his Majesty's Government will agree to an increase of the Turkish Customs duties from 11 per cent. to 14 per cent. ad valorem; and incidentally these negotiations bear on the Baghdad Railway question. His Majesty's Government have made proposals to the Turkish Government to secure economic equality on the railway and a definite settlement as regards the region of the Persian Gulf, but the details must remain confidential till the negotiations are concluded.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Mr. T. Taylor (Lancs, S. E., Radcliffe, Min.) asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he had received a request from China that she should be allowed under the terms of agreement of May 8 last, to exclude opium from three of her provinces; and, if so, what action he was taking in this matter.

Sir E. Grey: The Chinese Government have expressed a desire to exclude Indian opium from Manchuria, Shansi, and Szechuan, under Article 3 of the Agreement of May 8 last. His Majesty's Minister in Pekin has, with our approval, refused to consider the proposal until he is satisfied that breaches of Article 7, of that Agreement by the Chinese authorities in Canton and Fukien, have ceased, and that it is the intention of those authorities to fulfil the terms of the Agreement in future.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R., arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English mails of the 18th August, brought the following passengers:—

Blackett, Mr C P	Maiden, Mrs
Brown, Mr W H	McLean, Mr A
Castles, Mr G	McLean, Mrs
Castles, Mrs G	McWatters, Capt G A
Claridge, Major P S	Meek, Mr A S
Clement, Mr E	Milne, Mr D
Clemo, Mr W F	Oliver, Mr A J
Cooper, Capt G C	Patterson, Capt E C Tylden
Corry, Capt M	Paul, Major D
Cunningham, Mr C B	Pearson, Major M
Donald, Mr J	Pellereau, Mr H E
Douglas, Mr J	Prain, Mr G E
Eve, Capt W H	Prendergast Mr W J
Eyre, Major M S	Preston, Mr W J P
Finlay, Capt R F	Purcell Mr R J
Gourlie, Capt J	Reeve, Col F C
Gray, Mr Cecil	Reeve, Mrs
Hall, Mr	Reeve, Miss
Hallowes, Major F W	Richardson, Major J J
Hambro, Major P	Riddel, Major H J
Harris, Mr J	Rush, Capt J
Heywood, Mr J	Simmonds, Mr C F
Hosking, Mr G	Slosser, Mr W D B
Howell, Capt C H	Stewart, Mr R
Hulley, Mr J	Theobald, Mr J H E
Hulley, Mrs	Tithe, Col M J
Innes, Mr H d'A	Watts, Major B
Jones, Mr B Monat	Waite, Mr T
Low, Col R B	White, Mr C E
Macbean, Maj Gen, FOVO, C B	Williams, Capt R C
Macpherson, Mr S	Wood, Mr G C O
Maiden, Mr C B	Yapp, Mr G E

It's a Bad Sign

when you have that obstinate, lingering cough which will not be shaken off.

There is no cough at any stage, whether old or young, but what needs attention. A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution, soon makes one helpless, in fact a cough is a very dangerous ailment, yet many hardly notice a cough. The way to cure bronchitis and chest colds is to apply Little's Oriental Balm.

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, the tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.

It cures every case where a cure is possible. It often cures when nothing else will. Can any body afford to be without it in the house all the time?

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

GRUB STREET IN STAMBOUL.

Growth of the Fourth Estate.

"What say you to this?" I asked my friend Achmet Effendi, as we sat on the terrace of the Cafe Cardinal, says a correspondent writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette," Achmet was a New Turk, grave and grizzled, back in Paris, on political business, after his share in the July revolution. "This" was a newspaper cutting announcing the Young Turks' suppression of the "Sabah" newspaper, because of its temerity in criticising the Revolutionary Committee. It was the Young Turks' initial exploit in that line. "C'est bien," Achmet replied, placidly; "freedom of the Press is a fundamental principle of our Constitution. But we must not put it in force just yet. Our people are not ripe for it." "And your ballot-box?" "The same answer," replied Achmet; "electoral equality between all our races and religions is another of our fundamental principles, but if we put it in force at once the Turkish Empire would go to pieces in a week. The Turk alone knows how to govern. Are you shocked?" "Not at all," I replied; "I foresaw all this while your Turks, Bulgars, Armenians, and Greeks were hugging and kissing each other in the ecstasy of deliverance from a common oppression." "In the days of the jolly old 'Hayal,'" Achmet went on, "we had freedom of the Press. But circumstances made it harmless." Since Achmet's talk the Turks have snuffed scores of newspapers—the latest of them, the "Levant Herald," a few days ago.

FREEDOM OF PRE-HAMIDIAN PRESS.

The freedom of the pre-Hamidian Press! Such a licentious, irresponsible, starveling Press—noisome as gnats by a stagnant marsh and as prolific and short-lived, coarsely vigorous, satirical, often humorous, professing ny creed of any kind, "slating" all sorts and conditions of men indiscriminately, wallowing in Bohemian depths unsounded by the gutter scribes of London or Paris. In the days of the "jolly old 'Hayal,'" a paper was considered lucky which had a circulation of five hundred, lived half a dozen years, and whose proprietor (after no end of bullying and blandishment) paid its contributors sixpence a column. Such was the character of the Turkish Press generally—apart from the class of "official" journals that published nothing but Ministerial announcements, trivial gossip about Court favourites, and laudations on the Caliph. A story writer in the picaresque line would find endless material in the Grub Street of Stamboul during the quarter of a century ending in the first years of Abdul Hamid's reign. For instance, take the journalistic career of Tahir Bey, sketched some time ago in the Paris "Revue." Sick of cadging about hungrily among his native rocks, the young Albanian, uneducated, clever, adventurous, tramped to Constantinople, picked up there a precarious livelihood at the theatres and music halls, won the patronage of a few powerful officials, became a society gossiper in the Grub Street Press, founded three or four papers of his own, made his fortune, got mixed up, somehow, in certain blackmailing decoration-mongering scandals, and was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

But there were also some shining exceptions in the general dinginess of Grub Street. The "Servet Funum," written by men distinguished in their respective walks of politics, literature, and science, was a propagator of ideas and an advocate of reform. Achmet Midhat, founder of the satirical and enormously popular "Twaddler," was a journalist of the first order. The humorous "Hayal" (roughly translated "Moonshine") was the most popular paper of the old regime. Its broad farce, its onslaughts on trading monopolies, sham reforms, and corrupt officials hit the taste of the crowd. "Moonshines'" exposure of a certain Governor of Galata compelled that shady functionary, Court favourite though he was, to resign his post and quit the capital. "We have the best authority for announcing that the tramway company has ordered from Europe a fleet of boats specially built for navigating the mud of our streets." "Moonshine's" little joke amused the company, but the company did nothing. According to the authority already named, "Moonshine" was the only paper in Constantinople that refused to take Abdul Hamid's Constitution of 1876 seriously. It made sacrilegious fun over the Caliph', proclamation of "freedom of the Press within the limits of the law." It did it in a cartoon of a garotter clutching the throat of his victim, with the above-quoted words printed underneath. This was more than the Caliph could stand. The "Hayal" was extinguished. Anybody convicted of owning a copy of it, even as a souvenir, was severely punished. The censorship was introduced. After forty-six years, dating from the year of the English Reform Bill, when the first Turkish newspaper, the "Chronicle," was started, the first period in the history of the Turkish Press came to an end. The generous ideas of the "Europeanising" Sultans—Mahmoud, Abdul Medjid, Abdul Aziz—were dissipated.

The grim ironist Abdul Hamid must have smiled in his black beard when, after the optimist revolution of 1908, he announced that same freedom of the Press which he had proclaimed a generation before, and for the exercise of which he had abolished the universally popular "Hayal." The New Turks' court-martial is as merciless to "Opposition" papers as the Old Turk Censor ever was. Since the revolution, three distinguished editors, guilty of hostility to the "Turkicising" policy of the Jacobin-Chauvinist faction, have been assassinated. That they were assassinated for their political opinions is the prevalent belief in Turkey. Not long ago the Albanian "Skipetar" was suppressed for its advocacy of an equitable project of reform according with local needs and traditions. The Committee's branches in Syria keep a sharp watch upon the journals of their respective districts. Even the "Tanin" ("Echo"), first organ of the Committee, founded shortly after the revolution, has been suspended more than once—a sure sign of dissension within that autocratic body.

A RECORD SALE.

But it must not be supposed that the Turkish Press is the "negligible quantity" it was through out its thirty years of total Hamidian eclipse. On the contrary, the Turkish Press is rapidly becoming a real Fourth Estate directed by capable men—which is the most significant event in Turkey since the revolution. The sale, was reached a few days ago, in Constantinople, of 36,000 copies of Fikri Bey's paper, the "Merik." According to English standards, this means a trifling circulation, but it is an unprecedented one in the Turkish capital, and it was followed by a large demand in the provinces, and by demonstrations of popular sympathy with its editor. Fikri Bey received his triple ovation because he had voluntarily suspended his paper by way of protest against "the use of the revolver and the dagger" in political debate—meaning the murder of his confrere on the Opposition side, Zekki Bey, editor and founder of the "Shahrah," on July 10. Friends, both, of Sadik Bey and Ismail Kemal, the Albanian leaders, they boldly urged concession to the Albanian claims. Their party may be described as Liberal Conservative, in contrast with the party of Jacobin-Chauvinists, the "Turkicisers," who still control the political machine, but are clearly becoming impressed by the gathering force of public opinion against them. The "Merik" incident was as a lightning flash that in the gloom of night outlined the landscape. Out of the formless welter of old Grub Street, the Turkish papers are gradually ranging themselves in organized order of battle by open discussion—some on the principle of conceding to the non-Mussulmans as little as possible; others, the utmost possible; while all of them, be it remembered, stand by the ideal of a united empire untainted by the barbarities of the past, free of foreign interference, strong enough to win and hold a high position among the nations. How—if ever—this end is to be achieved, whether through the permanent predominance of the Turkish element, or through the educated co-operation of the various races on a basis of absolute equality—so that non-Mussulman Ministers may some day fill Cabinets hitherto monopolized by the Moslem: the day when the Turk ceases to be a Turk—this is one of the most captivating problems of the new age.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. B. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st September.

205. Viceroy's Competition, 1911-12.—Members wishing to enter for this Competition are requested to send in their names, together with entrance fee of Rs. 4 to this Office on or before 14th September.

185. Annual Distribution of Prizes.—The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, 22nd September, 1911, at 9-30 p.m. to be followed by a dance.

Further details will be published later.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

War office, Aug 15.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieut-Col R. E. Grimston, C I E, Indian Army, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, to be Military Secretary to the King, with the rank of Brig-Gen. while employed in connection with his Majesty's forthcoming visit to India June 16.

Capt A H Ollivant, R A from Staff Officer (Gen. Staff Officer, 2nd grade) to the Inspector-General, West African Frontier Force, to be a Gen Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, vice Maj C M A Wood, Northumberland Fusiliers, who has vacated that appointment Aug 7.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy—Capt H Rowan Robinson, R A to be a Chief Inspector Gen Staff Officer, 3rd grade, vice Maj A M Tyler, R A whose tenure has expired Aug 1.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—Capt G H A Ing to be Maj Aug 5.

18th Queen Mary's Own Hussars—Lieut H W Malet to be Capt July 19.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brev Col S L Craster, on completion of five years' service as regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on Half-pay List Maj R E Picton to be Lieut-Col vice Brev Col S L Craster Brev Maj Sir A Bannerman to be Maj under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Aug 13.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards.—W G Shaw-Stewart to be Sec Lieut on prob Aug 16.

Infantry.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg.—Maj G R Stephens is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Capt and Brev Maj J E I Masterson, V C, from Devonshire Reg, to be Maj Aug 16.

Prince Albert's Somersetshire L I.—Capt E D Bally is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Super Capt C G Rawling, C I E, is restored to the establishment July 13.

East Yorkshire Reg—Lieut Col A J Richardson, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay; Maj R E Benson to the Lieut-Col vice A J Richardson Aug 15.

Gloucestershire Reg.—Capt J R Wethered is seconded for service on Staff July 15.

Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire L I—Lieut G Blewitt is seconded for service on Staff July 24.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Reg—Lieut R B L Harvey is seconded for service under Colonial Office; Sec Lieut A D Gordon to be Lieut June 22.

Durham L I—Gentleman Cadet W L Parke, from R M C, to be Sec Lieut August 16.

Commissions for University Candidates.

The undermentioned University Candidates to be Sec Lieuts:—

Cavalry.

2nd Life Guards.—Sec Lieut A G Murray-Smith, from Unattached List, Territorial Force August 16.

3rd King's Own Hussars—Sec Lieut C B Leechman, from Unattached List, Territorial Force dated February 3, but not to carry pay or allowances before August 16.

5th Royal Irish Lancers.—J M Gordon Dill, from Norfolk King's Own Royal Reg Yeomanry August 16.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Sec Lieut R F Hornby, from Unattached List Territorial Force dated September 2, 1910, but not to carry pay or allowances before August 16 1911.

16th Queen's Lancers,—Sec Lieut D R Cross, from Unattached List, Territorial Force August 16.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Sec Lieuts from Unattached List, Territorial Force:—E N L Venn, F C Lascalts dated Sept 3, 1910, with precedence next below M Clements-Finnerty, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 16 1911.

18th Queen Mary's Own Hussars—Sec Lieut C Pilter, from Special Reserve Aug 16.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Sec Lieuts from Unattached List, Territorial Force:—C T Baynham, A R Rainy, S Bart Lieut G A Beresford, from Leicester R H A, Territorial Force dated, July 20, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 16.

Infantry.

Royal Scots Lothian Reg—Sec Lieut G E Hall, from Unattached List, Territorial Force dated Oct 4, 1910, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 16.

Buffs East Kent Reg—Sec Lieut H de R Morgan, from Unattached List, Territorial Force dated Oct 4, 1910, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 16, 1911.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg—Sec Lieut J P Shelley, from Unattached List, Territorial Force dated Oct 4,1910, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 16, 1911.

Leicestershire Reg—Sec Lieut C A E Chudleigh, from Unattached List, Territorial Force dated Oct 4, 1910, with precedence next below T Prain, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug. 16, 1911.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Reg—dated Oct 4, 1910, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 18, 1911.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Reg Sec Lieut W M Ogle, from Unattached List, Territorial Force dated Oct 4. 1910, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 16, 1911.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Sec Lieut D G Davidson, from Unattached List, Territorial Force dated Oct 25, 1910, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 16, 1911,

Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders—Lieut G F C Rowan, from 3rd batt Sec Lieut C C G Johnstone, from Unattached List, Territorial Force dated Oct 4, 1910, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 16, 1911.

Rifle Brigade Prince Consort's Own—Sec Lieuts, from Unattached List, Territorial Force:—F W L Gull, R L H Collins, dated Oct 4, 1910. but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug 16, 1911.

Army Service Corps.

Sec. Lieut. G Thompson, from Unattached List, Territorial Force dated Sept. 2, 1910, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug. 16, 1911.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

With a view to their appointment to the Indian Army:—Sec. Lieuts. from Unattached List, Territorial Force:—J A Ferguson, D R Montford, M M Stevenson, E B Grasett dated Sept. 2, 1910, but not to carry pay or allowances before Aug. 16, 1911.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt. A E Hamerton, D S O, is seconded for service under the Colonial Office July 20.

Channel Islands Militia.

Commands and Staff.

Col. J W Godfray, C V O, C B, retired pay, Assist Adjt.-Gen. for the Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey, to be an B D C to the King June 28.

Admiralty, 5th August. In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909:—Lieutenant Percy Harvey has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 3rd August.

Admiralty, 7th August. In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June, 1895:—Lieutenant Richard Home Fraser has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Admiralty, 8th August. Royal Naval Reserve. Assistant Paymaster William John Rule to be Paymaster.

Admiralty, 9th August.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet—James Gordon Moss, Rey Griffith Parry, Leslie Wood Robinson, Alexander Wood, Thomas Frank Higgs, Stanley Hocken. Dated 1st August.

Admiralty, 11th August.

Commander David Murray Andersod, MVO, has this day been promoted to the rank of Captain in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 11th August.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Albert E W Count Gleichen, K C V O, C B, C M G, D S O, to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command a Brigade, vice Major-General A Wilson, C B, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 1st August.

The following appointments to be made to the Staff of the Army in India. Colonel Henry P Leader to be a Brigade Commander, vice Major-General A Phayre. C B, Indian Army, and to be granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June. To be Colonels on the Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 1st June. Colonel Charles F G Young, Indian Army, vice Brigadier-General W R Birdwood. A D C, C B, C S I, C I E, D S O, Colonel Charles I Fry, Indian Army, vice Brigadier-General G J Younghusband, C B Major Cuthbert Evans, Royal Artillery, a General Staff Officer at the War Office, to be advanced from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade, vice Major G K Ansell, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 12th August.

Cavalry.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry G H Kennard, on completion of his period of service in command, retires on retired pay. Dated 12th August.

Major George K Ansell, from the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H G H Kennard. Dated 12th August.

Infantry.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), Captain Charles E Koebel is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 30th June.

Captain Arthur E McNamara to be Adjutant. Dated 30th June.

Supernumerary Captain Ivo L B Vesey is restored to the establishment. Dated 30th June.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant Ferdinand E McClellan retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 12th August.

The Royal Sussex Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur R Gilbert, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 12th August,

Major Colin L Moonab to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice A R Gilbert, D S O. Dated 12th August.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Vivian L Henderson resigns his commission. Dated 12th August.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Major Stanley F Mott retires on retired pay. Dated 12th August.

The Durham Light Infantry, Captain William Gibson retires on retired pay. Dated 12th August.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant (on probation) Hugh G Monteith, from the seconded list, is restored to the establishment. Dated 29th July.

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Captain William Walker is placed on retired pay. Dated 12th August.

Army Schoolmaster Edward Joseph Waldron to be an Inspector of Army Schools, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 12th August.

Army Motor Reserve.

Lieutenant Herbert W Lewin resigns his commission. Dated 12th August.

Memoranda.

Major-General Sir John B Woon, K C B, Indian Army, to be Lieutenant-General, vice Sir B Duff G C B, K C S I, K C V O, C I E, promoted. Dated 3rd June.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army to be Major-General:—Colonel Brigadier-General James A Bell, vice F W P Angelo, retired. Dated 6th May.

Colonel Kenneth S Davison, vice Sir J B Woon K J B, promoted. Dated 3rd June.

General Reserve of Officers.

Herbert Reginald Montgomery Hawkins, late Captain. The Dorsetshire Regiment to be Captain Dated 12th August.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Aug 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr P J Gorman, B	Mr N H Hey, Bo Cov
Mr M M Lomax, B	Col V B Fane, 21 Punj
Mr J Woodside, B	Major E E Preston, S T C
Mr W W Smith, B	Major D M Watt, 2 G R
Mr C J H Smith, B	Capt W B Walker, R A
Mr V J P Wildeblood, B	Capt H L Ainsworth, 1 10 G R
Rev C E Sell, M	
Miss P F Parsons, M	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major D B Blakeway, C I E B 16 days	Major A F Stewart, 16 Mah 4 mo
Mr L A Palit, B Cov 17 days	Major J J D Billery, 76 Punj to 5-2-12
Mr P E Ommaide, B Cov	Major J J D Billery, 76 Punj 10 days
Mr R B Kidd, B 3 mo M C	Capt T L Evens, 11 Raj 1 week
Mr J Begg, B 1 mo	Capt J F C Dalmahoy, 40 Pathans, 14 days
Mr A Marshall, B 1 day	Capt G G W Corrie, R A to Nov 6 1911
Mr W R Horn, B 3 mo M C	Capt M B Webb, S T C 9 days
Mr M S McMillan B 3 mo M C	Capt A J P Coke, 22 Cav 4 mo
Mr C J M Smith, B 2 mo	Capt R A Lloyd, 21 Punj 2 mo
Mr F Noyce, M Cov 1 mo M C	Lieut H C Strong, 45 Sikhs 4 mo
Mr F W R Robertson, M Cov 7 days	Engr P B Porter, R I M 6 6 mo M C
Mr C McC Atkinson, M 3 mo	
Mr R R Boyd, Bo 5 mo 16 days	
Lady Supdt. Miss E S Kelly, Q A M N S I 6 days.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr F P Rennie, B Cov	Mr C H A Bill, O S I C I E Bo Cov
Mr R C Dyson, B	Lieut Col C A Radcliffe, R A
Mr W Scott, B	Capt A R Withers, 16 Cav
Mr L S Deane, B	Lieut A G Dyce, 22 Cav
Mr H F P Judge, B	

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING, Bo. L. H.

Bombay, 2nd September.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon the 2nd instant, from 4 p.m.

2. There will be drill for all members on Tuesday morning next, the 5th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Members not in possession of Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

II. Evening—Foot Drill in the Town Hall for all members from 6 p.m.

The Delhi Contingent are specially requested to attend.

3. Mr P Lucker having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 2nd September.

706. The Viceroy's Prize Competition—Intending Competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees Rs 4 to the Adjutant by the 15th September, 1911. Conditions can be seen at Headquarters.

707. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows:—

Sunday, 3rd inst "F" Coy.
Thursday, 7th inst "F" Coy (Medicals)
Saturday, 9th inst "C" Coy.
Sunday, 10th inst "G" Coy.
Tuesday, 12th inst "F" Coy.
Wednesday, 13th inst "F" Coy.
Thursday, 14th inst "F" Coy (Medicals).

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

708. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 16 to 19 on Saturday, 5th inst. from 2 to 5 p.m.

709. Arms—All Arms in possession of members will be returned to Head-quarters for C C M Armourer's Inspection by Tuesday, the 5th inst.

710. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy:—

No 7174 Vol V Iann.

711. Transfer—No. 6676 Cadet J Sampson is transferred from "K" to "F" Coy from this date.

712. Parade—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday morning the 4th instant at 7-30 instead of Wednesday.

All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend.

Dress—Mufti,

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things *go*, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Madras Celebrations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 1.

The Government of Madras has issued an order relating to the Delhi Durbar, which embodies much of the information published in the "Gazette of India," and after setting forth what will be done in Madras and Districts, Taluks and villages on the 12th December, the order concludes as follows :—

The Governor in Council hopes that local bodies and private individuals will assist with their liberality and active co-operation in promoting the success of the local celebrations, and the Collectors are requested to convene the meetings as soon as possible to consider arrangements for District celebrations and for the collection of funds. The Collectors should also direct their Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and village officers to convene similar meetings where necessary. The Collector of Madras should arrange for a meeting for the purposes mentioned above in consultation with the Sheriff of Madras and the President of the Corporation. The Government will be prepared to make grants-in-aid of expenditure upon illuminations and Durbar pandals and all Collectors are requested to prepare at an early date, in communication with the Public Works Department, the estimates of expenditure upon these objects, costs of illumination being shown separately for the Imperial and Provincial buildings.

The Sheriff of Madras has convened a public meeting for Tuesday next at the Banqueting Hall to concert measures for duly celebrating the Coronation in Madras.

SOUTH INDIA PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

Concluding Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPT. 1.

The delegates to the Planters' Conference held a dinner at the West End Hotel, last night, at which the British Resident, the First Assistant Resident, the Collector and the Chief Judge of Mysore were among the guests. They reassembled at the Mayo Hall at noon to-day and passed the following resolutions :—

1. "That the United Association be asked to receive the contributions of the United Mysore Associations, namely, North and South Mysore and the Bababuden to be disbursed on behalf of those associations, on account of the proposed Assistant Scientific Officer, and that on receipt of suitable guarantees, the Chairman and the Scientific Officer be hereby empowered to secure the services of such an Association." This was carried.

2. "That meetings of the United Planters' Association of Southern India be held annually as heretofore, but (a) that at least three sectional meetings at convenient centres be held in addition, each to deal mainly with coffee, tea and rubber respectively ; (b) that these sectional meetings devote special attention to the purely agricultural aspect of the planting industries by means of lectures, exhibitions and discussions ; (c) that all resolutions passed at these sectional meetings shall be forwarded to the United Association to be reconsidered at the next annual meeting of that body and that such resolutions shall not become binding in any way on the United Association, unless reaffirmed at the annual meeting, and (d) that the Secretary of the United Association be hereby empowered and instructed to approach the Honorary Secretaries of District Planters' Associations with a view to make the necessary arrangements for holding such sectional meetings during the ensuing year, and in future years that he shall attend all such meetings, if possible, and that a travelling allowance should be granted to him for this purpose of a double first class railway fare and Rs. 5 halting allowance."

LATER.

Having spent the whole of the afternoon discussing on finance in the committee, the Planters Conference closed at 6 P. M. The ballot for office bearers for the year 1911-12 returned Mr. C. Abbott as Chairman, and Messrs. Barber and Aylmer Martin as Vice-Chairmen. Mr. Ormerod was reappointed Secretary. The meeting finally passed a resolution thanking the press for its work on behalf of the planting industry.

CALCUTTA BAKR-ID RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 1.

The Government of Bengal, through the Chief Secretary, has given the following reply to the memorial submitted by the Vaishya (Marwari) Sava of Calcutta in connection with last year's Bakr-Id riots :—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial, dated the 26th June, 1911, requesting that an official enquiry may be held into the disturbances which took place in December last in the Bara Bazar section of the town, and especially into the conduct of the police. In reply I am to say that Government made a full enquiry into the matter at the time and has already expressed its opinion that the conduct of police as a body was entirely commendable, and that no grounds exist for charging them with any failure in their duty. The Lieutenant Governor in Council, therefore, sees no reason to institute any further enquiries, which after an interval of seven months would certainly be futile.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, SEPT. 1.

Mr. Machonochie presided to-day at the prize distribution of the Rajkumar College, and in the course of a long speech said that the ceremony was held under a heavy cloud of anxiety. It was a source of encouragement, however, to see that so many Chiefs, who were old pupils of the College, were present on the occasion. He eulogised the staff for the splendid work they had done, and said that the result achieved so far was very satisfactory. He regretted that the proposal to give the council more financial control was not acceptable to the majority of the States. In conclusion Mr. Machonochie exhorted all, who were interested in the welfare of the College, to devote more attention to it and asked the parents to do their duties towards their children at home.

WARRANT RECALLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT, 1.

The case, in which a warrant was issued against Miss Dot Carey, a musical artist, now on her way to England, was settled amicably and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, recalled the warrant, which was sent to Aden.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 1.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Smith, I. M. S., becomes Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Majors Fox-Strangways, Supernumerary List, Trydel, 7th Gurkhas, Davise, Corps of Guides, Bannerman, Supernumerary List, Spence, Supernumerary List, Baville, Supply and Transport Corps, Danny, Civil Employ, Widdecombe, 114th Mahrattas, Thomson, Supernumerary List, Tighe, 20th Punjabis, Barton, Supernumerary List, Osbbard, Supernumerary List, Cole, Supernumerary list, Geoghegan, 74th Punjabis, Rennick, 40th Pathans, Havell, Supernumerary List, Gough, Remount Depot, Hildebrand, 25th Cavalry, Nepean, 123rd Rifles and Ward, 97th Infantry, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonels.

Lt. Col. Elphinstone, 106th Pioneers, retired from the service.

Capt. Sharp, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, granted Volunteer Officers Decoration.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Roberts, I. M. S., is posted to the Central Provinces.

Captain Frere, Burma Police, reverts to military duties,

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain White, I. M. S., is permanent, appointed to the Bacteriological Department.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Major Coldstream, R.E., is confirmed in the Survey of India.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Roussac is confirmed in the third grade of Deputy Postmaster Generals and officiates as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, and Mr. A. H. Sparling, provisionally appointed Deputy Postmaster General, third grade, in the United Provinces.

Mr. Eccles C. S. Customs Department, granted three months' leave.

Mr David Pym of Messrs Williamson Magor, Calcutta, is appointed a member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr S G Anderson resigned.

The rules for the whole of British India in respect of mica, manganese and limestone mines other than mines which have been exempted from the operation of section 29 of Indian Mines Act are gazetted.

THE FIRE ON S. S. "WHITGIFT."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT, 1.

The Marine Court of Inquiry held to-day into the fire on Messrs. Andrew, Weir and Co.'s steamer "Whitgift," Captain Cotter said that a fire of considerable magnitude was discovered when the ship was 33 hours out at sea and he was obliged to put back, A report will be sent to the Government,

KARACHI MUNICIPAL LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 1.

The Karachi Municipal loan for Rs. 6,72,500 went well. The total tenders amounted to Rs. 29,01,000, The tenders at par amounted to Rs. 6,83,00) the average rate being Rs. 98—15—11, The whole amount required has been placed at par.

TIGER NEAR POONA.

A correspondent writes :—

In the neighbourhood of Chinchwara Station, which is about ten miles from Poona, a panther has been doing a lot of damage to cattle belonging to the zemindars. An old Shikari at Chinchwara says that this animal, as well as a tiger, which has recently been seen there have destroyed over twenty head of cattle during the past fortnight.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st September, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	31	13	52	7	55
Teheran ...	1	13	50	1	6
Suez	1	1	40	1	11

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted (11-7-11.)

During the interruption of this cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at most (22-7-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk, (8-8-11.)

Cable Perim Sheiksyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

Cable Zanzibar Seychelles and Mauritius restored (1-9-11).

Cable Durban Mauritius continues interrupted. (28-8-11).

Mail for Mombassa closes 7 p m 2nd Greenwich time (1-9-11).

Hankow reports Yangtze route interrupted beyond Tatung messages for Shanghai and north to be posted from Kisakiang to Wunku causing some delay (1-9-11).

THE Lieutenant Governor of Burma with his staff left yesterday for Maymyo and will be away from Rangoon until early in November.

After a brief tour in the Eastern Bengal the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale arrived in Calcutta yesterday. Mr. Gokhale has conferred with many leaders and his Elementary Education Bill was warmly supported at public meetings held at Fardipur, Mymensingh and Dacca.

G. Weskens, an assistant salesman at Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co., Rangoon, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in regard to four shirts, has been sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEES IN COURT.

Editor Summons Ex-M. P.

We publish a full report of the case, in which Sir Muncherji Bhownaggree was recently summoned in London, and of which only a brief account came to hand by the last mail.

On Aug 11, at the Guildhall before Mr Alderman Cooper, Sir Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownaggree, of 177, Cromwell-road, S. W., answered a summons issued at the instance of Mr. Nasarvanji Maneckji Cooper, for having, on July 3, in Old Broad-street, used abusive language, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. Mr. David Nimmo defended.

Complainant, who brought with him a Parsee Prayer Book for the purpose of being sworn, stated that he lived at 154, High-road, Ilford. The defendant and himself were members of the Parsee community in London, which consisted of forty or fifty individuals. Witness was editor of the "London Indian Chronicle," the only newspaper published by an Indian in the United Kingdom. He had known Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree for the last seven years. Sir Mancherjee was chairman of the Parsee Association of London, and witness was one of the subscribers. Prior to July 3, he (complainant) had written a letter to the chairman and members of the committee, complaining of what he considered irregularities in the work of the association.

"That letter," proceeded the witness, becoming somewhat excited, "was discussed in the meeting, and the defendant spoke for an hour and a quarter or more——"

Mr. Savill (chief clerk) : We can't go into that.

Complainant : He was abusing me.

Mr. Nimmo : You cannot say that, because you were not present.

Complainant : Before the meeting ended, the defendant was in such a temper——

Mr. Savill : Will you please come to what took place between you and the defendant in Old Broad-street on July 3?

Complainant : All right. He went on to say that on the afternoon in question he was looking into a sweet shop in Old Broad-street, when the abusive words he complained of were addressed to him in the Parsee tongue, and although he did not see the defendant at the moment, he recognised his voice. The effect of it was to call his mother a low woman and himself a "swine."

RECOGNISED HIS VOICE.

Mr. Savill : Was there any other Parsee near at the time?—As I turned round I saw the defendant walking away, and another Parsee joined him. But I recognised the voice, I was amazed, because never before has such language been used to me in this country.

Mr. Nimmo : Did you follow him?—I wanted to follow and hit him, but I thought if I did so I should get into trouble myself.

Why did you become unfriendly with Sir Mancherjee?—We Parsees originally came from Persia, you know. Sir Mancherjee and I were negotiating a Persian loan of £1,000,000 sterling. The commission was issued by a very important official in Persia, but, of course, I haven't so much influence in this City that I could negotiate such a big loan, so I went to Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree. Well, he was negotiating that loan, and 7 1-2 per cent. commission was arranged for—that was £75,000, out of which £5,000 was to come to me and £5,000 to the defendant. After a time, one day he met me and says, "Look here, Cooper ; these people don't wish to give so much——"

Mr. Savill : To put it shortly, you had differences over a loan.

Mr. Nimmo : You had trouble with the secretary of the Parsee Association. You slandered or libelled him?—Only a paper libel, you know. (Laughter.)

I will accept that. Was Sir Mancherjee appointed arbitrator in the dispute?—He wrote out the form of apology I should publish.

Sir Mancherjee handed in his award——?—That's just the point. I was only to give an apology. He gave his award and I rejected it. (Appealing to the magistrate) : He is taking up the time of the Court in asking these questions. I was not allowed to go into this matter, and it is sub judice.

"DUEL OF HONOUR."

Mr. Nimmo : This is a wicked charge against a gentleman holding a high position, and I am able to show this man has assumed a vexatious attitude in consequence of the award being given against him.

Complainant : We can both fight it out. I am quite prepared.

Mr. Nimmo : I will cut it as short as possible.

Complainant : Yes, you had better do that.

Mr. Nimmo : You have recently written letters to Sir Mancherjee, but made no mention of this alleged abuse?—They were merely business letters, sir. This is a duel of honour—abusing my mother.

Which do you complain of most?—To call me a "swine" is nothing. (Laughter.) We don't care much for that. But (passionately) what he said about my mother is different. I could not refer to that in a letter.

Why were you so long in taking out the summons?—I tried to settle the case between ourselves. It is considered a shame to the Oriental mind to drag one's mother's name into a public court.

What induced you, then, finally to apply for a summons?—I am coming to that. One July 26, another meeting of the committee was held, and the accused tried to instigate another member to go for me. Then I said I could keep my patience no more.

The Alderman (interrupting) intimated that he did not believe the complainant's evidence.

Mr. Nimmo said there was a miserable charge, for which there was no foundation whatever.

Mr. Alderman Cooper : I quite agree with you.

Mr. Nimmo asked for costs, as his client had been brought there on a groundless charge. He was a gentlemen of some position—had been a member of Parliament for eleven years and was a K.I.C.E.

The Alderman : Oh, yes, I know Sir Mancherjee. I shall allow two guineas costs.

Mr. Nimmo; And I ask you, sir, to give an expression of opinion on the case, as this matter will go further.

The Alderman: I think I have already sufficiently expressed myself. I don't believe a word that the complainant says.

Complainant : Have I, then, told absolute untruths?

Mr. Savill : You have to pay two guineas costs.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, AHMEDABAD.

THE annual report of the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad, states:—The first year of this Institute, which was founded to commemorate the memory of the late Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E., and started in the early part of 1910, has closed. The number of candidates who offered themselves for the entrance examination in the past year amounted to nearly 300, out of which 77 candidates were admitted in the various branches, 50 in mechanical engineering, 16 in spinning and 11 in weaving. The whole school was composed of Hindu students, out of which 53 came from the mofussil and 24 from the town. The bulk of the students being poor and having joined the institute with hopes of getting some kind of help, either in the shape of scholarship or board and lodging accommodation, 24 students studying mechanical engineering, two studying spinning and one weaving left the institute in a short time. Mofussil candidates wishing to appear for the entrance examination naturally require hostel accommodation, which does not yet exist. In the annual examination, which took place in the early part of November, 26 students from the engineering, 14 from the spinning and 9 from the weaving department were allowed to appear.

The results speak well of the systematic methods of instruction adopted in the institute. The result is comparatively poor in machine drawing and workshop practice, but arrangements for improvement have been made from the current year. With the large number of students admitted, extension of plant and machinery is desirable, and it is necessary to obtain these at the earliest possible date. The estimated cost of additional tools and machinery, although not very large, is too heavy to be met from the present funds. Under the circumstances local factory owners and public bodies like the Millowners' Association, which may be said to be directly interested in institutes of this character will, it is hoped, come forward to aid the funds of the institute. It is, however, a matter of regret that appeals made in some quarters to assist the funds were not responded to, and of reflection that some of the European manufacturers approached, not only responded most courteously but in some cases made offers to supply a few tools and machines free of cost.

THE FUN OF THE FAIR.

Visit to Festival of Empire.

I went, says G. Ward Price, writing in the "Daily Mail," for a first visit to the Festival of Empire. My intention was to spend the afternoon there. What actually happened was that I got into the electric train on the way back to Victoria at 10.45 p.m., and was only then reminded by an unusually unsubstantial feeling that I had been too occupied all that time to have any dinner.

The Festival of Empire is no less a surprise than a delight. The grey old bones of the Crystal Palace have been suddenly clothed with life. These grounds that you remember as a dreary, deserted waste, a blank in the map of South London, are changed into a thronged pleasure garden full of some of the jolliest amusements and prettiest spectacles in the world.

WHAT THE FESTIVAL ACHIEVES.

The Festival of Empire makes a strong appeal to two classes, to both of which I am happy to belong. It has waiting on every hand strange engines and devices for the use of us, zealots of pleasure, who, to gratify our fierce lust for mechanical sensation, are ready to stake the integrity of our very lives ; and it has, too, the more peaceful delights of beautiful and interesting spectacles to be watched from a comfortable chair in a grand stand.

I confess without shame to a life-long passion for "Fun Cities," "Luna Parks" and the like, and particularly for all contrivances in them, that swoop of swirl or twist or plunge. Of these, after testing them nearly all to the bounds of physical endurance, I say with conviction that the Festival of Empire has unequalled provision.

To enjoy these things to the fullest, and to avoid as well the reproach that the abandonment of your delight in them is a mark of frivolity of character, you should take a schoolboy, or better still, several boys, with you. One can then adopt the subterfuge that an undignified indulgence in joy-wheeling or mountain-riding is in fact the generous self-sacrifice of a determination to give them a good time.

THE SCHOOLBOY PRETEXT.

I managed to intercept a youthful acquaintance coming home from school through London for this purpose, and to judge from the scores of schoolboys that filled every part of the Crystal Palace grounds, a good many other people had adopted the same excuse. Bright "House" coloured hatbands, peaked caps of Osborne and Dartmouth cadets, the flaming school caps that London grammar schools seem to have adopted lately, picked out schoolboys every where enjoying themselves with infectious keenness Travelling through the grounds by every fearsome kind of locomotion that comes in our way, we make the "Wild Australia" Show at the Pageant Ground. There is a look of business about this that kills that tinsture of the circus that spoils some buck jumping exhibitions. "Wild Australia" is certainly an active colonising agent. By the time the roughriders have rounded up a mob of horses in their first performance, twisting short round and leaning far out of the saddle at a tearing gallop to do it, they have kindled a fierce desire for Australian life in more of their spectators than all those plate-glass windows of the colonial agencies, with their neat little bundles of corn and bunches of wood, could reach in twelve months. My own young companion's mind is firmly made up. The profession of riding an excited horse proceeding at a high rate of speed over the hard ground in a series of convulsive hunchbacked bounds has for him attractions far greater than the Church, the calling on which I believe his parents hope his choice will fall.

To give it greater space the "Wild Australia" show was held on the Pageant Ground for the first time that day. As a display of horsemanship alone it is worth seeing. The thing is real to the point of danger. It went, in fact, even too near an accident when one of the riders was thrown heavily from a bucking horse and stunned through the breaking of her saddle crutch.

THE PAGEANT OF LONDON.

But what pleased me best of all, and what I shall go to see again, and again is the Pageant of London. There is a reality and a lack of self-consciousness in it that is extraordinarily convincing. The people are not acting : they are living.

The setting is not spoilt by any of those horrible anachronisms that we have to shut our eyes to in most pageants. There are no advertisements half visible through the trees, no gasworks bulging blackly on the skyline. A gently sloping semi-circle of lawn, broken by a fine old tree, leads down to a lake in the distance. On either side the scene is girt by buildings and gates of mediæval London. It shows London not as a huddle of mean little wooden houses, which it was only in part, but as a town of broad green spaces and overhanging trees.

The Pageant is especially beautiful at night, lit up by a soft light thrown from strong projector lamps. Then the processions come gradually out of the shadow beyond the gateways into the gentle rays, and the Lord Mayor's barge on the black lake gleams richly of gold.

There is something very charming in the idea of all these good folk of Lewisham and other parts of London coming, through the streets in their old-world costumes after a day perhaps of riding on motor omnibuses and sitting on office stools to live in the evening through scenes or the old London that has gone.

PERFORMERS WHO ENJOY THEMSELVES

There is no mistaking the pleasure that they have in it themselves. Some of them, as you see them walking about the Palace grounds, seem to be adopting almost unconsciously, through their constant habit of harking back three centuries of an evening, the stately port and easy dignity of their London forbears in generations back.

If anything were to bring home to us the fantastic ugliness of the clothes we wear, the Pageant of London would do it. Not only collectively but individually the old English dresses are a delight, and, above all, those of the children. You can have seen few things prettier than the race of children across the ground for the hobby horses at St. Bartholomew's Fair. Buxom little girls in print dresses looped up like a Watteau shepherdess's ; boys in black cocked-hats, green coats and cream-coloured breeches.

The Pageant is a beautiful conception beautifully presented. It has already been prolonged beyond its originally fixed conclusion on July 21, and still in mail week, the grandstands were filled to the last row.

The very names in the programme begin revories of the forgotten day-to-day life of old London. The "poins-bachelors," the "budge-bachelors"—even the words are lost for ever. Your mind is started on a ramble through the century in the same city that it knows so well—and then suddenly breaks in the clear practical voice of the untiring companion of your mechanical revels in the afternoon : "I say ! I vote we go on the joywheel again."

Rai Bahadur Lal Chand, formerly Additional Judge, Punjab Chief Court, will be the president of the Punjab Hindu Conference to be held at Amritsar during the Dussera holidays. The offer was first made to Mr. Saradacharan Mitra, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, but he declined on account of his ill health.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. - Sold by all Chemists

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Gymkhana vs. Young Cricketers

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 1.

The Poona Gymkhana and the Poona Young Cricketers began to-day their annual two days' match at the Gymkhana ground. Only one innings was played by each side. The game will be continued to-morrow. Scores:—

POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Bhusari, b Greenwell...		4
Bhokil, b Southey		0
S Joshi, c Greenwell, b Tillard... ...		14
H Mehendale, st Wilson, b Armytage ...		40
Deodhar, run out		1
Vinchurkar, b Southey		3
Barve, c Belli Bivar, b Armytage ...		17
Mahajan, c Wilson, b Armytage ...		0
Y Joshi, c and b Armytage		0
Bhopatkar, c Wilson, b Armytage ...		0
L Mehendale, not out		2
Extras		5
Total	...	86

POONA GYMKHANA.

Jackson, c Bhopatkar, b L Mehendale ...		0
Capt Tillard, c Deodhar, b S Joshi ...		1
Capt Stoehr, c Bhusari, b L Ghendali Mehendali		1
Major Edwards c Vinchurkar, b L Mehendali		22
Major Southey, b S Mehendale... ...		22
Barrett, b L Mehendale		0
Capt Greenwell, not out		1
Capt Armytage, c Mehendale, b S Mehendali		0
Belli Bivar, st M hajan, b L Mehendale ..		0
Standbridge, c Mahajan, b S Mehendale...		0
Capt Wilson, c Mahajan, b L Mehendale..		0
Extras		6
Total	...	54

AWARD OF VOLUNTEER MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1

The following are the results of the competition for the divisional and provincial Medals for Volunteer corps for 1910-11 :—

1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions—divisional medal, Sergt W H Costello, Simla Volunteer, Rifles, 61 points; provincial medal, (Punjab and North West Frontier Province) Volunteer H E Piggott, North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, 61 points.

4th, 5th and 6th Divisions—divisional medal, Lance-Sergeant W E Williams, 1st G I P Railway Volunteer Rifles, 67 points ; provincial medal, (Bombay Presidency and Baluchistan) Sergt F C Otto, 1st G I P Railway Volunteer Rifles, 63 points ; provincial medal, (Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana Agencies) Qr-Master Sergt W Taylor, 2nd B B & C I Railway Volunteer Rifles, 66 points.

7th Division—divisional medal, Lance-Corporal F Leahaley, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers, 63 points; provincial medal (Bengal)—Lance Corporal H Gold worthy, 1st Bengal Nagpur Railway Volunteers, 63 points; provincial medal (United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) Volunteer V A Good, Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles, 61 points ; provincial medal, (Eastern Bengal and Assam), Sergt L W Warner, Surma Valley Light Horse, 50 points.

9th Division.—divisional medal, Col.-Sergt S Tremenhere, Bangalore Volunteer Rifles, 65 points ; provincial medal (Madras Presidency, Mysore and Hyderabad) Sergt H L Reynolds, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, 63 points.

Burma Division.—divisional medal, Color Sergt G Farrington, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, 67 points ; provincial medal (Burma and Andaman Islands) Lance Corporal Ju W R Harris, Burma Railway Volunteer 57 points.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GHOSTS IN CAPS.

The headgear of women has ever been peculiarly interesting, for hair and hat, cap and coif, form the frame for that inimitable picture, the face. This year the revival of the golden nets or cauls in which mediæval beauties imprisoned their exuberant locks and the increased popularity of bonnets cause one's mind to revert to the days when the hat was not the only really popular form of headgear. Of all old-fashioned headgear there is none more fascinating than the cap. All the beautiful, all the well known women have left London just now, but in certain cool and shady rooms close by Charing Cross one may spend a very pleasant hour with certain entrancing ghosts in caps. Mob caps are deliciously quaint and no one wears hers with a livelier grace than Mrs. Hannah More. She is to many the type of the too decorous 'old maid' but she was a very sprightly spinster who knew how to dress. The full ruffles of her cap rest coquettishly on her curls, the blue rosette above combines with her rosy cheeks and bright eyes to make a very pretty picture and the lace ruffles round her neck show the dear old lady knew how to conceal old age's saddest betrayal. We all know Elizabeth Fry ("I like your chocolate, Mrs. Fry") and her demure Quakerish cap, which at once becomes and epitomises her, but how many people know Mrs. Trimmer? She was the type of early nineteenth century instructress, the purveyor of too useful information in a would be seductive form for the unfortunate young. But go and look at her portrait and you cannot fail to like her. Like Mrs. More, she wears blue ribbons in her mob-cap, and her shrewd homely face is full of the kindliest humanity. Miss Mitford prefers pink ribbons—perhaps it was the fashion in her village. She has a knowing, slightly sarcastic air, and the cool humorous eye of the born observer. She, too, knows how to curl her hair and pucker her cap in the most adorable manner. She has quite the air of a journalist—imitative and ready for lively comment.

SOME ROYAL INSTANCES.

In the seventeenth century all the children wore caps. Never was a family more abundantly depicted than that of Charles I. James II., notwithstanding his success as a monarch and a man, was a "delightfully innocent-looking child." In a long frock and a cap trimmed with lace he is charming. His sister Elizabeth wears the dearest little close cap, and Anne, a baby who died in infancy, is attired in a little cap, a smile, and a very casual bit of drapery. How fat and happy the little thing looks, you cannot conceive of her dying. Arabella Stuart was another charming child in a cap, or rather bonnet with tiny roses set all round it. The well-known Duchess of Devonshire, when a child, was painted in a knowing little blue cap. Even then the witch knew how to smile; the Princess Louisa, sister of the "old Pretender," is also painted in a very pleasing lace cap. Next to Charles I., George III.'s was perhaps, the Royal family most frequently portrayed. In a picture of a music party at Kew Palace, the Princesses Anne, Amelia, and Caroline all wear caps, with blue and pink ribbons, one has lace lappets, and another has strings. There is an early portrait of their mother with a lace scarf draped prettily over her head that has a grace that her latter portraits lack. George IV.'s Caroline, most discussed of Queens, looks very attractive also in an early portrait with a soft gauze and lace kerchief draped over her head and knotted under her chin. The coif and its adaptations was one of the greatest of feminine beauty and skill. Mary Queen of Scots familiar variation of it is enthroned for its grace and becomingness for all time. A study of a Elizabeth's portrait shows many wonderful jewelled varieties of it but "Mary, Bloody Mary" knew not it is little graces. Her sad severe face is always framed in something very stiff and formal. Two more notabilities in headgear—both duchesses—and we are done. The Duchess of Marlborough draped her head admirably in black lace and "Priors' Kitty, ever young," Duchess of Queensberry, wore the very simplest, sweetest cap of all. Dear ghosts in caps, smiling always in the same bright sweet way ! Alone in these silent rooms they sit and dream, and I with them, full of thoughts of the gracious womanhood of days gone by.—F. A. D.—in the "Pall Mall Gazette".

Tea-time.

The very word is grateful, with its suggestion of the dainty cake, the jam sandwich, or the delicious home-made tea roll raised with

"Paisley Flour"

(Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

You can make all these and many other delightful dishes besides if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary Flour.

THE DANGERS OF

COUGHS & COLDS

Few people realise the grave danger attending the ordinary, everyday cough and cold, but it is understood that far from being troubles that we must take as a matter of course, coughs and colds are Nature's danger signals. She is sounding the alarm that something is wrong ; that other troubles are looming ahead. Such terrible diseases as Consumption, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma and a host of other diseases generally herald their approach by a cough or a cold. A cough should be instantly treated. Colds should never under any circumstances be neglected. A neglected cold has caused the death of thousands. For instance, every year in the United Kingdom close about 60,000 people die of Consumption, and in the majority of cases the disease developed from frequent coughs and colds. It is safe to say that of this number many would be alive to-day if they had but timely resorted to rational measures. The remedy that cures coughs and colds and, moreover, in a great measure, prevents their recurrence, is

CONGREVE'S

ELIXIR.

This remedy has cured many thousands who have been given up by the physician. It has been doing this good work for 35 years, thus proving the marvellous nature of its powers. During this period many have emphatically stated that Congreve's Elixir has snatched them from the jaws of death.

CONVINCING FACTS.

Case of Mr. B. FENDICK, of Norfolk House, New Cut, Lambeth, S.E.

Mr. Fendick is a draper well known as a Christian worker. Writing to Coombe Lodge in June, 1910, he says :—

"My Life was Despaired of,

and I was given twelve months to live by two leading London doctors." For eighteen months Mr. Fendick had suffered from frequent colds ; the cough became persistent and serious symptoms of lung trouble developed. There was pain in the chest ; the sputum was streaked with blood, strength was declining, and there was considerable loss of flesh. It was subsequently found that the upper lobes of both lungs were diseased.

A course of Congreve treatment was prescribed and followed. A month later there were signs of improvement. On three subsequent occasions, on examination, continued progress was manifest, and the sequel we give in the words of the patient's own testimony in the letter above referred to. He says :—"For eighteen months I persevered with your Elixir, after which time I felt quite well and ready for work again. I have had no return of the trouble, and am working if anything even harder than ever to-day, and am feeling fit and strong.

I OWE MY LIFE,

under God, to Mr. Congreve's treatment, and am deeply grateful."

CONGREVE'S ELIXIR is the oldest, safest and most successful and reliable remedy for coughs, colds, and all chest complaints and should be in every home for use when the first signs of a cough or cold are apparent. Mr. Congreve's well-known work on Consumption sent free on application to Coombe Lodge, Peckham.

Prices in England 1/1½ 2/9, 4/6 and 11. Obtainable from THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade, Bombay, and all Chemists.

ASK FOR

PHUL-NANA

Regd.

The Fascinating Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine)
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

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THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

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ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1900.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lindula, 2,185 tons Captain G R Elton arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P and O Co's Mail steamer Salsette 2,801 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, 3,757 tons, Captain H Thle, arrived and in harbour on Thursday evening from Dar-es-Salam, via Zanzibar etc with a general cargo and passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Northbrook, Commander C W Shearme, sailed yesterday for Rangoon.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa 957 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gymeric, 2,558 tons, Captain Williams, will sail to-day for Saigon in ballast.

The steamer Perlok, 1,10? tons, Captain L W Creagh, will sail to-day for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4,431 tons, Captain P Macpherson, will sail to day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 31st Aug. sh u'd be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr...Huddleston ...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ...Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr ...Shearm ...R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr .....Jones.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wildenfels	3535	Wilemann	Antwerp		via Karachi . 4-9 ..	W & A Graham & Co
B Purnea	2126	Williams	Durban		7-9 ..	M M & Co
C I R Clan Murray	3121	Wordall	Calicut		6-9 ..	J Finlay & Co
F Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull		2-9 ..	J Finlay & Co
F Fultala	2702	Chidley	Calcutta		M M & Co
G Naderi	1168	Hughes			R S Ports 10-9 ..	B & P S N Co
H Floristan	2235	Dann	Antwerp		9-9 ..	W & A G & Co
K Dalrazan	2511	Snoddon	Antwerp		10-9 ..	T M & Co
M Lawoe	1817	Francis	Repairing		H T Ayoob
N Hartlepool	2729	Ward			R A Willis
O Arlington Court	2832	Jones	Antwerp		6 9 ..	W & A G & Co
P Forerio	2659	Young			T M & Co
Q Khosrou	1864	Hannah			R S Ports 10-9 ..	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	City of Lahore	4124	Macpherson	Karachi	2-9 K Nixon & Co
2	Musilia	3250	Thomson	Liverpool	8-9 .. W & A G & Co
3	Messina	7756	Aldridge	Dunkirk	5-9 .. W & A Graham & Co
4	Gothic	2470	Walterworth	Antwerp	8-9 .. T Morrison & Co
5	St Fillans	2307	Sutherland	Antwerp	1-9 .. W & A Graham & Co
6	Chyebassa	3992	Wodge	Antwerp	7-9 M M & Co
7	Koorber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-9 A L & N Co
8	Wakasa Maru	3881	Neilson	Kobe	N Y K
9	Kirkfield	3395	Dermody	Dunkirk	5-9 .. T Morrison & Co
10&11	Havildar	3086	Toms		M M & Co
12&13	Oceana	3705	Jones	London	9-9 P & O Co
14	Lhasa	950	McDiarmed	Karachi	1-9 .. M M & Co
15	Umona	2233	Mitchell	Hull	1-9 W & G & Co
16	Iresmere	2316	Hunter		T Morrison & Co
16	Somali	1615	Kasch	Zanzibar	31-8 A Strandes Co

H W P D

Potani	552	Fakeerr B S N Co

Offside F

Markgrott	2325	Dhle Zanzibar 6-9 A Strandes Co

Offside M

Dredger Jinga	401	Morrison Repairing B I Trust

B I Dock

Kola	510	Morrison M M & Co

M W D D

Palitana	1934	Tallant M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
31	Markgraf	This	D'salam, Aug 16
Sept 1	Lindula	Elton	Basrah, Aug 17
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Aug 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
Sept 1	Koerber	Foresti	Trieste, &c
	Lhasa	McDiarmed	Karachi
	R I M S Northbrook	Shearme	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Gymeric, Williams for Saigon.
" Perlok, Craigh for Rangoon.
" City of Lahore, McPherson for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Palitana, for Calcutta &c.
" Markgraf, for Zanzibar &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer City of Athens outward bound sailed from Glasgow on the 30th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—12,000 cwts cottonseed, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 12 bales wool, Ebjee Shivjee; 95 bales wool, B Hurbham; 9 bales wool, G Ganjadas; 46 bales wool, M Balis; 69 bales wool, D Koondinmull.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Massilia s—19 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—110 bales cotton, 100 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 2 hogsheads, carpets, Thos Cook and Sons; 3 cases ghaudy medicine H H Lares and Co; 503 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee 130 cwts deer horns, W and A Graham and Co; 1,313 cwts cottonseed, T Tooleseedas.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—5,000 cwts 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Hindoo s—100 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gothic s—4,610 cwts mowrasseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

Iresmere s—112 bales cottonfly and waste C Peraj and Co.

St Fillans s—5,360 cwts rapeseed, 3,640 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

Floristan s—1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis; 8,000 cwts poppyseed, 8,000 cwts rapeseed, 55,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co,

Chyebassa s—138 bales cotton, Volkart Bros

Dalrazan s—4,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 7,000 cwts castorseed; 4,000 cwts mowrasseed, K Devchand and Co.

Arlington Court s—25,000 cwts linseed, 5,000 cwts poppy seed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Iresmere s—55 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co,

Wildenfels s—2,000 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros; 1 bale cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 420 cwts gum, E Damjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kirkfield s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand; 16,008 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,100 cwts mustardseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—3,000 cwts castorseed, 3,500 cwts mowrasseed 9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 200 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy; 10,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BEYROUTH.

Massilia s—7 bales hidies, G E Medowes and Co,

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—150 casks skins, Enrico N Stein,

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

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SONGS WORTH SINGING.

Two Songs { a Stars / b Adoration } Db Eb (Eb-F) F Jos Adams,

Wilt thou be my Dearie
Eb F (F-F) G ... A. W. Marchant,

I call thee love as in a Dream
Ab Bb (D-E) C ... Seymour Ellis,

One and Twenty Eb (Bb-Eb) G ... J. Fraser.

The World is at Rest
F. G (D-E) Ab Bb ... ... Daisy W. Gunn,

Two Songs { a Tis not Inconstancy / b The Rainbow } 2 keys C Pastons-Cooper.

Lov.'s Atonement Bb (F-F) C ... Bathwell Thomson.
Mignonette Eb F (C-F) .. ... Seymour Ellis.
One Valse More D. F. ... ... Octave Cremieux.
The Yachtsman's Bride
Bb (Bb D) C ... Joscelyn Noel,
The Birth of a Rose C. (C-E) Eb. Harold Douglas,
Dreams of the Summer Night
High and low voice ... ... C. B. Hawley.
Only a Flower C.D (C-E) Eb ... Seymour Ellis.
Give a man a Horse he can ride
G. A (D-F) B ... ... Lambert.
There's Love in the Land
E. (C-F) F ... Karoly Klay.
Life Short Tale C. (A-E) D. ... Ed. Lemare.
Only to Love you Bb C (E-F) Eb, Arther Godfrey.
Czech Peasant Song D. (A-D) ... Percy Godfrey.
God's Minstrel Db Eb (Bb-F) ... Ch. Marshall.
Primroses C. Ab (D-F) F.... ... Seymour Ellis.
Where Violets Grow
Bb C (D-D) Eb ... Seymour Ellis.
For you alone Ab.
Eb. F (D-G) G ... Henry E. Geehe.
Rose of my Heart C. (C-E) D ... Howard Fisher.
Golden Broom Tne (Bb-F) ... Ch. Braun.
My Love Loves me to-day
Eb-F (C-F) G ... Adela Verne.
The Star of Home
Bb C. (D-E) D. Eb ... Alan Baird.
Bring me Red Roses
Eb. F (C-D) G. A. ... Seymour Ellis,
For you alone Db. Eb (C-F) F. G. Henry E Geehe.
(Sig Caruso's Great English Song.)

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A Voice from Paradise D. Eb
(E-E) F ... ... Seymour Ellis.
Sun of my Soul C. D (B-D) F. ... Jos. Adams,
My Kingdom F. G (D-E) Ab ... Jos. Adams,
The Nazarene C. D (C-D) F. ... Jos. Adams,
The Lord is my Shepherd D. F... Jos Adams.
Thy will be done
C. Db (D-Eb) Eb Francis Bohr.

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A Persian Princess	"	Sidney Jones
Fallen Fairies	"	Ed. German
The Girl in the Train ...	"	Leo Fall
The Dashing Little Duke ...	"	Seymour Hicks
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Luxemburg Waltz	by	Franz Lehar
Miette	"	Ralph Raymond
Kiss of Spring	"	Walter Rolfe
Songe d'ete	"	T W Thurban
Valse Septembre	"	Felix Godin
Saints and Sinners	"	Gordon Dawson
The Druids Prayer	"	Do.
Sumurun	"	V Hollaender
The whirl of the waltz ...	"	Paul Lincke
Remembrance	"	Archibald Joyce
Aurora waltz	"	Julian Kanit
The Girl in the Train	"	Leo Fall
Vision of Salome	"	Archibald Joyce
Gold and Silver	"	Lehar
Peggy Valse	"	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	"	Lionel Monckton

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Amina	"	Paul Lincke
Bill Simmons...	"	G A Spink
The Sweeps Intermezzo ...	"	Paul A Rubens
Way-down in Colon Town ...	"	Max Hoffmann
The Cockney Band	"	Aug Valentine

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(Examiner Trinity College Music.)

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 2nd September, 1911.

POLITICAL PROBLEMS: HOME RULE, IRISH AND SCOTTISH.

THE formation a few years ago of a Young Scots party, whose aim is the institution of a Parliament at Edinburgh, has added considerable strength to the movement for Home Rule. Although the Scottish people have voted almost solid for Home Rule candidates at the last general elections, few Scotsmen are enthusiastic on the subject. Difference of religion alone is sufficient to prevent this. Democratic convictions and the assurances of political leaders tell them that a large measure of Home Rule is necessary for the sake both of Ireland and of Great Britain; but the thought of handing over their co-religionists to the mercy of an Irish parliament is not a pleasant one. The appeal from Ulster will be hard to resist, and the sight of people of their own race and temperament, sternly preparing to resist separation from England, will waken sympathies which have not died out of their breasts. But the suggestion of Home Rule for Scotland itself has touched the feelings of many Scottish people and given them a fresh interest in the general subject of devolution. In small countries the sense of nationality is always strong; and the political argument for Home Rule in Ireland now finds support in the appeal to local sentiment in Scotland. It is curious to notice how the characteristic of youth is insisted on by the new party. That is the way of nationalists all over the world. At the present time we have Young Turks and Young Egyptians practising or clamouring to practise the art of self-government; and two generations ago the Young Irelanders were foremost in persuading their fellow-countrymen that happiness lay only in Home Rule. And now in their turn the Young Scots, with less eloquence possibly, but with more responsibility, plead for the opportunity of fuller control over education and municipal legislation. They point back to the advanced condition of Scotland in both these respects before the union of the parliaments of 1707, and they ask that Scotland should be allowed to work out its own schemes for the improvement of social conditions.

The plea is specious; both because it stirs the Scottish imagination, and because there would be little objection to the fulfilment of such claims. There is no reason why England should seek to hinder the Scots from managing their local affairs. Scotland has not shown separatist tendencies. The complaint is even made sometimes not altogether humorously of the Scotsman's inclination to manage England as well as his own country. And it is possible that a system of devolution will be the solution of the growing problem of local Government in the British Isles. But there is always to be considered the other possibility that Home Rule means different things and is asked for for different reasons in Scotland and Ireland. That at least is what Ulster is afraid of; and until the fear is removed, there will be a corresponding doubt in the mind of the most ardent politician of the results of Home Rule. But a far stronger objection to parliamentary independence in the minds of the Scottish people, when they come to examine it, will be the question of finance. Some or many Irishmen may be willing to pay for independence in actual cash; but it is certain that there are not many Scotsmen of that way of thinking, and that when the cost is counted up the sentimental policy with which the Young Scots are now amusing themselves will find but little favour in Scottish eyes. Government costs money, and local Government costs most of all in direct taxation. And if Scotland wishes to go ahead in town-planning and social improvements, the extra expense must be recovered from the taxpayers themselves.

Now it has been calculated by so good an authority as the present Chancellor of the Exchequer that neither Ireland nor Scotland contributes as much in proportion to the Imperial Exchequer as England does. In its share of the benefits of the Army and the Navy, and of money spent on the postal services as well as on education and on the relief of local taxation, Scotland now gets back from the Exchequer about a million pounds a year more than it puts in. The canny Scots, who brought about the union of 1707, legislated better than they knew. They foresaw careers for their sons and the expansion of Scottish trade, but they could hardly have foretold that England would, in time, help to pay for Scotland's educational system and post and telegraph services. But that is what is going on now. Ireland's dependence on England is to be measured not by one but by several millions a year, not to speak of the enormous capital sum advanced for the purchase of land. England has never complained of the financial relations between the three countries; and so long as Scotland and Ireland remain integral parts of the United Kingdom, no complaint will probably be heard. But a different aspect of the situation would appear if the Scottish and Irish peoples took all their local affairs into their own hands. The obvious judgment would then be that they must pay their own way. And as there is no question of dividing up the Army and the Navy or even the Post-Office, the deficiency in the contributions to the Imperial revenue would under separate parliaments in Scotland and in Ireland have to be made up by extra taxation; or else expenditure when local affairs would have to be curtailed. The salaries of judges and schoolmasters and all Government officials and expenditure upon old age pensions would have to be reduced; or else local municipal rates would have to bear the additional expenditure. And when it came to still further taxation for the new schemes that seem so attractive to youthful and generous politicians, the people of Scotland to take it alone, would soon think that they had made a change for the worse. It is not so easy to estimate what Irish opinion is or will be when the financial aspects of the Home Rule question are fully explained; but it would be contrary to human nature that the Irish people should wish to surrender the pecuniary advantages which they now enjoy. No part of the United Kingdom has benefited so much from old age pensions as Ireland has; and if it were clearly shown that they would either have to give up their pensions or pay for these themselves many Irish people would hesitate over the bargain. Year by year since English credit has been pledged in the transfer of the land, the wealth of Ireland has grown. Trade has increased and money has accumulated in the banks. And if the people understand that they will have to make good a loss of some million pounds a year or definitely to sink back into the condition of a poorer country than England or Scotland, in their hearts they will hate the thought of a change. It will be interesting to see how Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond meet the dilemma of injustice to England or the impoverishment of Ireland.

THE BOOK CONFLAGRATION. THE premises of the well-known London publishers, Messrs. Ward, Lock and Co., which have been just destroyed by a disastrous fire, are situated in Salisbury Square, south of Fleet St. The firm has its headquarters there in Warwick House. We in Bombay, too, have a Warwick House at the northern entrance of Bazar Gate Street, opposite to the new Postal buildings and this house, like its namesake in London, is also a house of books in which Messrs. Blackie, have their local branch. Messrs. Ward and Lock are one of the chief publishing firms of London doing a large business, especially in popular reprints and in literature for the young. The firm was founded almost fifty years ago by George Lock and E. Ward, who subsequently took up the business of the well-known Edward Moxon, a man of letters as well as a publisher, especially of poetical works, and who developed this latter branch so much that their reprints of standard poets have been known for a long time all over the English speaking world. They also took up the publication of the well-known books by Beeton, whose vogue they have increased enormously in the Colonies and in India. The popular books of reference, small and large, that go under the name of Beeton have been issued by this firm in enormous quantities and always have a ready sale. The household books of Mrs. Beeton on a variety of subjects, useful to women for household purposes, are also among the popular output of Messrs. Ward and Lock. Early in their career they also launched upon the reproduction of our classics at cheap prices, and they must have disseminated such works as those of Shakespeare, Gibbon, Hume, Hallam, Bacon, and many others, in millions of cheap copies in a variety of forms. This reprint work of standard literature has received an unprecedented fillip in recent years when so many new firms, have entered the lists. But Messrs. Ward still hold their own and the World Library of reprints, which they have recently started at a shilling for a volume, is as good as Dent's widely known Everyman's Library and bids to be as widely popular.

The part of Fleet Street where the fire broken out is very rich in literary surroundings of by-gone days. In this very lane off Fleet Street leading to Salisbury Square lived Richardson, the famous novelist who created the famous Sir Charles Grandison. On the opposite side of the street is Bolt Court associated with the name of Dr. Johnson who died there. Next to Bolt Court is Crane Court in which the Royal Society, where under the presidency of Sir Isaak Newton, used to hold its meetings. Then there is Chancery Lane near which Isaac Walton of Angling fame once lived. On the same side of Fleet Sreet is Salisbury Square in the sight of the old Mitre Tavern, the famous haunt of Johnson and Boswell. There is also the Inner Temple Gate, in the west corner house of which lane the poet Pope first met Warburton the famous Bishop, who afterwards became his editor and biographer. Fleet Street is the locality sacred to newspapers and periodicals and books of all sorts. Paternoster Row, dear to the publishing trade, is in close vicinity. It is very remarkable that it is almost exactly fifty years since a similar disastrous fire destroyed the premises near Paternoster Row of another well-known publishing house, Messrs. Longmans, on 4 September 1861. Twenty-eight years ago, on 17th April, 1883, Messrs. Kegan Paul, another firm of publishers, met with a similar accident and their entire stock of books was burnt out. It was all covered by insurance, however, and the authors whose books were in Messrs. Paul's premises made a very good thing out of the fire, for they received money for all the copies that were printed and burnt and insured, of course. One of the specialities of this publishing house was that it published largely the works of minor and almost unknown poets, who never hoped to get anything out of their books, except perhaps a little fame among poetical coteries. But for once each of them received a large cheque for all the copies printed and lodged with the publishers, what was to them fortunate winnings, as if all had been sold. Similar good luck we should think is not in store for the minor poets of to-day, for Messrs. Ward do not deal in their unprofitable wares, otherwise these poets would have seen cause to rejoice whole-heartedly in the conflagration of books in Salisbury Square. Poetry no doubt must have been burnt in the fire by tons, but it was first rate poetry, for Messrs. Ward, as we have said above, dealt only in standard works the sale or the burning of whose productions affect them not in the least, for the underwriters would pay their publishers and not their heirs.

ELECTRICITY AND THE BANANA. THE banana has become so useful an article of commerce between the tropics and the countries too cold to grow it that the ingenuity of shippers has been exercised to transport it in prime condition to market. The fruit was formerly unloaded from vessels and transferred to trains by hand and the great solid bunches, each weighing from 60 to 120 pounds, often suffered badly by the treatment they were subjected to: for accidents will happen, however carefully guarded against, where human manipulation is the moving force. Motor driven machines now do the double work by electricity, time and labour is saved and the condition of the fruit remains unspoiled. America, as usual, takes the lead in this mechanical improvement. At New Orleans and Mobile, the United Fruit Company employ a curious contrivance of sprocket wheels, rollers, chains and a canvas strip in which are slacks, that form pockets at 3 feet intervals to receive the bunches of bananas that are picked up at every turn of the "marine leg" that operates the unloading. This complex machinery clears the vessel's hold of bananas in no time, 2,500 bunches being automatically lifted into the canvas pockets in an hour. The speed with which this is effected is extraordinary, considering the weight and the unwieldiness of the fruit. The pockets are then diverted from the ship's side, and are made to discharge the bananas gently into the railway cars, ready at hand to receive them and take them to their destination. As the Mississippi River is subject to a variation of 14 feet in its level, the unloaders have to accommodate themselves to this change, so as to reach the hatches of any laden vessel. But this diversity is duly provided for and the unloading goes on undisturbed by the varying water-level. Three minutes after the vessel's hatches are opened, the work begins, and a ship can be emptied in an hour and a half to seven hours, according to its cargo. Electricity is also applied to ripen the fruit, and an interesting installation of this nature can be seen at work in a town of Kentucky. Gas was the artificial ripener at one time, being employed to heat the air of chambers where the bananas hung. But electricity is found to mature them better. The fruit hangs from hooks in the ceilings of small rooms, where the temperature is raised by electricity to a range of from 60 to 80 degrees Fahr. Forty-eight hours of this warmth ripens the bananas, and when ripe they are stored in a ten degrees lower heat, the thermometer being kept below 70°. In the warm summer months, the atmosphere does the ripening without electricity and more economically. The cost of the heater during an average month is about £5. This is nature's own old plan systematised and concentrated, then made subservient to the shipper's convenience. The bunches are cut when green and easily handled; when all the rough work of transport is over, the merchant applies electricity to ripen the fruit in its own time for the market. What next?

AN Ahmedabad correspondent wiring yesterday says: "Good rains have begun to fall here. Signs are very hopeful."

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Caledonia," with the homeward mails of the 26th August, arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on Thursday.

THE P. and O. s. s. Company's "Devanha," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 p.m. on Sunday.

IT is understood that the Dhosa-Kundla line, Kathiawar, will be opened for traffic up to Lilia on the 1st of October next, after inspection by the Government Senior Inspector. Damnagar Station is ready whilst Lilia and Haripur Stations will be completed by the 10th inst.

IT is now known, says the Parliamentary correspondent of the *Times*, that, if the final division on the Parliament Bill had resulted in the defeat of Lord Morley's motion, Lord Lansdowne would have resigned the leadership of the Opposition in the House of Lords on the following morning.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

THE LABOUR UPHEAVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

SITTING as I am at this moment at an open window within sight and hearing of the traffic on Hungerford Bridge, it is difficult to believe that a great railway strike, the greatest we have ever known, is in progress. But I am afraid that the Charing Cross terminus is exceptionally favoured, though bad as things are at some of the other London termini, to say nothing of the provinces, it would seem that at the start at all events the strike is not the success the leaders of the men expected. If that be so and if the Companies are able to hold on with their non-union men the organizers of this lamentable war—for it is practically Civil War—may be inclined to agree to the Government proposals and thus bring about a cessation of hostilities. The only thing that can be said in favour of the extension of the strike wave to the railwaymen is that when things are at their worst they will mend. They could hardly be worse than they are now and it is unthinkable that the present condition of things should be allowed to continue. Public opinion may also play an important part in restoring order and sanity to that not, inconsiderable part of the nation which seems to have forgotten how necessary for the common well being is the former and have been let us hope only temporarily deprived of the latter. There are strikes and strikes. In the recent struggle between the dockers of all descriptions and their employers the sympathy of the general public was entirely with the men. Their grievances were substantial. They were over-worked and underpaid. Moreover for many of them they were without constant employment. The gravamen of the railway employes so far as I can judge is that their directors are too haughty. There may be other causes of discontent, but the one about which we hear is that the boards decline to entire into relations with the leaders of the men's unions. This may be shortsighted on the part of the Companies, but is it a sufficient justification for the attempt to paralyse the trade of the country and to put the public, with whom the railwaymen have no quarrel, at immeasurable inconvenience as well as opening the way for such disturbances as those which have occurred in Liverpool during the past week? That is the question which the average man is asking himself. There may be other and more deep-seated reasons for the unrest so widespread among the workers. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P., speaking in the House of Commons the night before last, said that the men are being compelled more and more to come to the conclusion that justice will not be done to them unless they show they are prepared to resort to force. These men, he continued, read in the sensational Press day after day accounts of the enormous wealth of the country and of the brutal vulgar Byzantine display of wealth which goes on in the West End. "These men," I quote from the *Times* report, "trying to keep wives and families on 17s., 18s. or anything up to £1 a week saw this wealth, this extravagance parading itself naked and unashamed and when they went to the very men who were displaying this wealth and this extravagance and asked for a shilling a week more for their wages they were told they could not get it. Their hours had been increased, their wages had been gradually lowered, in many cases rents had gone up, the cost of living had gone up and they had these men trying to maintain themselves, their wives and their families in decency on a few shillings a week." The *Daily Mail* publishes a remarkable article by Mr. Tom Mann in which he explains. "Industrial solidarity," in other words the new policy of strike organizers. He says: "Industrial solidarity as we use the term means the recognition by the workman that any section of any industry is interdependent upon every other section and that the growth of modern industrialism has made this absolutely necessary. The progress of the conception is shown on the capitalist side by the development from a private individual owing an industrial establishment through limited liability companies to trusts and combines." The older movements with which Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is indentified, Mr. Mann points out, "relied chiefly upon finance; that there should be no struggle unless there was a big war chest. "The modern movement does not depend upon money. It depends entirely upon agreement among the men and the exhibition of what we term the spirit and practice of solidarity. More can be done in one week on the basis of solidarity extended over wide enough area than can be done in a whole year with unlimited money in the absence of this solidarity." Certainly the new movement has succeeded in the case of the dockers and the carmen. Will it be as successful on a larger field? Mr. Mann thinks it will. He adds:—"The general strike is the most powerful weapon at our disposal, but at present we are only resorting to a general strike over a small area in the transport industry. It may spread, and it looks at the hour like spreading over the greater part of the country. If so it will be all to the good. For it is worth a good deal of industrial disturbance to wipe out much of the accursed poverty that afflicts the people. The outlook for the workers is one of glorious promise. There is no real necessity for any one in this country to be working under £2 a week income, not even a labourer; and we shall continue to fight on the basis of industrial solidarity, greatly extending the area we are covering and the industries affected at one time to enable us to achieve our end."

"THE GREAT BETRAYAL."

It might have been expected that in view of of the alarming state of the country owing to the unprecedented development of the strike mania the agitation caused by the passing of the Parliamentary Bill would have been at any rate suspended. But it has not. The Die-Hards continue every morning to fill no small a portion of the journals friendly to Lord Halsbury and his allies with their protests against the action of the Unionist peers responsible for what is called "the Great Betrayal." A small section of the Stalwarts are in favour of the hatchet being buried, but this advice is not listened to and the cry for a change of the men seems to be growing in volume as well as intensity. The Duchess of Somerset is as implacable as any of the smaller fry who give vent to their feelings in the columns of the *Express*. As "to the peers who have betrayed their trust" her Grace thinks the less said the better, but she ventures to think the country will hear nothing of them at the next General Election. The *Saturday Review* opines that the country will hear nothing of them even now. "It would be a salutary lesson" Lord Lansdowne and Lord Curzon are told "if they attempted at this moment to address a public meeting of Unionists." "We may hate the Radical tyrants who through greed and but of power have destroyed what took a thousand years to build up, but the hatred we feel for them is as nothing to the bitterness we feel against the so-called leaders of the Unionist Party." So writes—in big type—"The Wife of a Die-Hard" and she adds:—"Our leaders lost General Elections for the last six years because they had no real convictions; now they have brought disgrace as well as defeat on their party, and as long as they remain at its head the Unionist Party will never be victorious, because they have succeeded in crushing all enthusiasm and ridiculing all that men hold dear. The best men of the party will never forget that they have been tricked, deceived, and betrayed by their own leaders; as for the others, well, they do not count, and the country does not care a button for them, even though they were incompetent Secretaries of State of War or the most unpopular Viceroy that ever governed India." She alludes apparently to Lord Curzon and not to Lord Minto who has thought it advisable to publish an apologia for his vote in favour of the Bill. "I had been," he writes, "so long absent from England—for 11 years, with the exception of one short year at home—that on my return from India I could not but find myself much out of touch with party politics in this country, whilst my work had been so incessant that I had of necessity been precluded from following closely the strategy and tactics which led up to the position of the House of Lords during the last few months. I therefore took my seat upon the cross benches and have taken no part in recent debates. But I yield to no one in my abhorrence of the Parliament Bill and of the methods adopted to enforce it." He continues:—"My experiences 'beyond the seas' have tended to accentuate that abhorrence and to bring pointedly home to me the pity of it all. For it has been my lot to see something of the growth of young representative Assemblies, and to realize how carefully they study the example of the Mother of Parliaments; and though I have often been compelled to lament the baneful impressions produced upon them by lapses from the dignity of Parliamentary procedure at Westminster, I have been proud to encourage them in the belief that, no matter how great the gulf between political parties, no matter how great the bitterness of party strife, his Majesty's Ministers were actuated only by an honest desire to administrate for the benefit of the people, in accordance with loyalty to the Constitution and respect to the Throne. I leave it now to the onlooking world to hand down to history its verdict on their deeds," He has no wish to discuss the Parliament Bill, but feels that his action in the fateful division needs some explanation. Unlike many Unionists then and now he believed that the Government were not bluffing and that they would have produced their emergency peers if the Bill had been thrown out. He praises the motives of the Die-Hards, but holds that their success would have gone far to ruin the future of the Unionist cause. Holding the views he did as to the consequences of the defeat of the Government he felt no shadow of doubt that utterly distasteful as was the task before him it was his bounden duty to do all in his power to avert a great disaster. He adds:—"I do not disguise from myself that the action of those who thought and acted as I did on Thursday last may draw upon them the obloquy of political comrades; but I venture to hope that even the most bitter of those who differ with them now may admit, ere long that the Unionist peers who, in order to preserve the State from the infliction of a great wrong, cast aside their personal feelings and voted with the Government in that memorable division, did much towards saving their country from the ridicule of the world and his Majesty's Ministers from the commission of a great political crime." I thought that the great political crime was in changing the constitution by depriving the House of Lords of any real power and setting up single-chamber government. But Lord Minto does not shine as a letter-writer and apart from his rather muddled expressions one cannot help sympathising with the mild protest that has been made against the employment of so barbarous a word as "administrate." "If," says Lord Minto's critic, "the word has got naturalised in Indian Viceregal circles we hope it will not be imported into this country." If I might make a guess it would be that "administrate" sounds Canadian rather than Indian. A dead-set is being made against the Episcopal bench and I am not surprised. There are special reasons known to some people why the Archbishop of Canterbury should have decided to vote with the Government, but the action of the bishops except the two or three who profess and call themselves Liberal is quite inexplicable. Lord Robert Cecil who had always supposed to hold the monarchy in the greatest veneration suggests that the "curious belief in their own infallibility which is so characteristic

STRIKE PRECAUTIONS.

GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

Survey of London to be Taken.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The *Daily News* states that, with a view to preventing congestion in the case of strikes, ten officers of the Staff College have been entrusted to the Home Office to draw up a comprehensive survey of London. The officers will compile lists of food and coal depots, and will mark strategic points for the maintenance of traffic routes.

LATER.

The Automobile Association and the Motor Union have made an offer to the Government to co-operate in the organisation of a motor service for the carriage of food, mails, troops, etc., in times of national emergency like a strike, when the ordinary facilities are inadequate.

It is expected that fifty thousand cars will be available.

At a coroner's inquest, at Liverpool, on the bodies of dead rioters, a verdict of justifiable homicide was returned.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The Great Eastern trouble has been settled, and a scheme of reinstatement drawn up, which is satisfactory to both parties.

The Railway Commission is still hearing the men's representatives. Their evidence is mostly on the lines of previous witnesses, emphasising the failure of the Conciliation Boards to deal with vital matters affecting the men, making serious allegations about the intimidation practised by certain companies regarding trades union men, and urging the recognition of the Union as the best means of peace.

The following are passages from a letter written by "Watchman" to the "Times" during mail week:—

The original cause of the threatened railway strike is Mr. Lloyd George. I do not join in the general condemnation of Mr. Lloyd George, who has many excellent qualities, and I do not seek to blame him in this railway business. I am only stating facts. Mr. Lloyd George has little constructive capacity. His whole official career shows that he does not think things out. He relies on a fluent tongue and a persuasive manner. He bounced into the railway dispute, effected some sort of settlement, and appeared crowned with halos before an admiring House of Commons. But the Conciliation Boards have never worked well. They are badly constructed, are full of flaws, and leave the men at a disadvantage. The railway companies—who did not want the Boards, be it said—observe them in the letter but not in the spirit. Every smart young understrapper on the railways knows that the surest way to promotion is to devise minor evasions of the scheme. Thus a policy of pin-pricks has been set in motion. The men know that collectively their grievances, if stated boldly to the public, might not seem to amount to much; but they suffice to produce far more exasperation than a policy of heavy oppression. Again, the men feel a difficulty in stating their case. The spokesman becomes a marked man, and upon the slightest dereliction is discharged.

Behind the case of the railwaymen lies the larger issue presented by the failure of the new type of social legislation. Working men have been told that they were entering upon a new heaven and a new earth, but the truth is that nearly all the new measures have inevitable drawbacks which leave them far worse off, on the whole, than they were before. Take the Workmen's Compensation Act. I do not say it was wrong, but I draw attention to its greatest and most widespread result. Employers have become so frightened by the extraordinary decisions of the Courts under the Act that in self-protection they discharge every man, who shows the slightest sign of failing health. Formerly they did not do so, at any rate in the same degree. In no case has the practice become more common than upon the great railway lines. For every workman compensated under that Act, you will find a dozen greyhaired men of late middle-age eating the bitter bread of idleness as a direct consequence of its enactment. That is why the Insurance Bill is looked upon with so much fear and apprehension by the working classes. They are wondering what its result will be. It has not aroused the slightest enthusiasm in the country, and is everywhere regarded with grave misgiving. The working men are beginning to feel that the hasty projects of Mr. Lloyd George have all the qualities of a boomerang. Old-age pensions, on the other hand, are unquestionably popular and have done much good; but every economist knows that they are on a wrong basis, and that in their present form they cannot permanently endure.

The general manager of one of the leading railway companies discussing the agitation said:

The line of policy, which will be adopted by the railway companies, is that of maintaining the Railway Conciliation Boards. The public hardly realize what these boards mean. When the troubles arose in 1907 and some of the railway managers thought it would be better to settle once for all the question as to who should be master, a pistol was held to our heads by Mr. Lloyd George, then President of the Board of Trade, and we were told that the Government would not allow a railway strike to take place. In the end we agreed to accept a system of conciliation and arbitration, which was expressly designed to prevent strikes.

In the interests of the peace that thus appeared to be assured to us, we gave up a tremendous lot—for not only did we accept the principle of collective bargaining, and not only did we agree to the principle of Conciliation Boards, but we further undertook that, if these boards failed to come to an agreement, we would go to arbitration and loyally abide by any decision the arbitrator might give. Yet, in the very middle of the periods for which the awards of the arbitrators should be binding, sections of our men are disregarding the awards, leaving us without notice, and then, after they have left us, making fresh demands. If we give way now obviously the whole Conciliation Board scheme is at an end; and the attitude we are taking up is that the arbitrators' awards must be respected. If there should be any suggestion that we are misinterpreting the awards, by all means let the points at issue be submitted to the arbitrators over again. This has been done already, and on each and every occasion we have abided by the result. But we feel that the principle of arbitration itself must be maintained.

(Other mail news regarding the strikes will be found on page 8.)

FOOD RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

Threatening Attitude of the Women.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The riots caused by high prices of food have spread to Belgium. Three thousand women at Hautmont yesterday, held a demonstration against the milkmen and farmers, who escaped in motor-cars.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The premium of insurance against war risks yesterday reached eight per cent.; in some instances it was ten per cent.

MOROCCAN NEGOTIATIONS.

Germany about to Climb Down.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Franco-German negotiations will be resumed in Berlin to-day. Their resumption is heralded by a burst of leading articles in the German Press, the key-note of which is persistent enmity towards Britain, the object being obviously to cover the German withdrawal from a diplomatically untenable position.

The *Lokal-Anzeiger*, in an inspired pronouncement, declares that Germany never intended to acquire territory in Morocco; therefore the fable of a German retreat before Britain falls to the ground. The lion's roar of the English ministers was cheap rhodomontade.

The French Press calmly awaits developments, and declares that even the final rupture of the negotiations would cause no excitement in France.

LONDON, SEPT 31.

A message from Berlin states that M. Jules Cambon, who is representing France in the negotiations with Germany on the subject of Morocco, is indisposed and is confined to his room in consequence.

[The special correspondent of the semi-official "Cologne Gazette" has discovered that Agadir is fit to become a second Riviera. Under German enterprise, especially when supplied with Germany "de luxe" hotels, the correspondent foresees the time when the Agadir region will "throw the Riviera completely into the shade. Let Germany once become responsible for developments at Agadir and the dream will come to pass within a few years."]

MALTREATMENT OF JEWS IN RUSSIA.

Position Steadily Growing Worse.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

The *Jewish Chronicle* states that the position in Russia is going from worse to worse, and that the Jews are being squeezed out. The paper adds that if Britain shuts her eyes to the proceedings in Russia, a great alien immigration is inevitable, which will impose a heavy tax, moral and material, on Britain generally, and on English Jewry in particular, a tax which may be heavier than both are able to discharge.

THE "MYSTERY SHIPS".

Solution of the Mystery.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

According to information from an authentic source the so-called "Mystery Ships" are destined for South America and the expedition is of a peaceful nature. Confusion, however, arose between Bahia Blanca, (Argentina,) to which destination the vessels were insured, not Bahia, (Brazil) where, it is believed, there are many Portuguese Royalists.

THE MISSING PICTURE.

Dismissal of Chief Officials.

PARIS, AUGUST 31.

As a result of the enquiry into the loss of "La Joconde," the French Government has dismissed the Director of National Museums, and also the Chief Keeper of the Louvre.

["La Joconde," it will be remembered is a famous portrait by Leonardo da Vinci, which was reported on Aug. 22, to have disappeared from the Louvre.]

MINING RIGHTS IN CHINA.

PEKING, AUGUST 31.

An agreement has been reached, and will be signed forthwith, whereby China redeems for a million and a half taels, the Anglo-French Syndicate's mining rights in Yunnan, which it is impossible to exploit owing to the opposition of the provincial officials.

TURKISH VISITOR TO BERLIN.

BERLIN, SEPT. 1.

Yussuf-izzed-din has arrived here. He was received by the Emperor, and afterwards attended a banquet given at the Castle in honour of personages attending the manœuvres. The Emperor has conferred upon his distinguished guest the Order of the Black Eagle.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Secretary of the New Orleans Exchange estimates the total cotton crop at 12,120,095 bales.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Sir Francis Younghusband's condition is less favourable.

KILMARNOCK ELECTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Mr. William Ewart Gladstone, grandson of the "G. O. M.," has been invited to stand as Liberal candidate for Kilmarnock at the bye-election.

MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 1.

The condition of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar is unchanged. The King has sent enquiries.

PURCHASE FOR NATIONAL GALLERY.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The National Gallery has purchased for £10,000, Gossart's "Adoration of the Kings," which is the property of the Carlisle family.

REUTER states that the Chinese cruiser "Hai-Che" has left Plymouth for New York.

WELSH MINING STRIKE.

Work to be Resumed on Monday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Welsh mining strike has been finally settled, and work will be resumed on Monday.

It is estimated that the losses, which it has caused, amount to three millions.

[The "Times" of mail week says:—The prolonged strike of the 12,000 former employes of the Cambrian Coal Trust in the Rhondda Valley can be regarded as definitely ended.

The Executive Council of the South Wales Miners' Federation met at Cardiff on Saturday and on Monday, and the situation was discussed from every standpoint. There still proved to be some irreconcilables on the council, and these appealed for a general strike throughout South Wales, asserting that it was hopeless to attempt to defeat the Coal-owners' Association by sectional action. At various stages in the proceedings the debate was very acrimonious, but when a resolution representing the arguments of the irreconcilables was put to the meeting by the chairman, Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., it was rejected by an overwhelming majority. This position having been reached, it was agreed with practical unanimity that to continue the Cambrian struggle would be utterly futile, and so the council came to a decision that the strikers must return to work as soon as the pits owned by the Trust can be put into working order.

Two settlements have been agreed upon in the past, and it is open to the strikers' committee to accept the terms under either of these, and they will not be given the option to refuse them again. The workmen have contended for half-a-crown per ton for cutting coal, but under the first agreement, arrived at in October last, the employers offered 2s. 1 1-3d. Under the second agreement determined upon in London on May 13, the same cutting price was offered, together with an assurance from Mr. D. A. Thomas, the head of the Trust, that the average wages of the men should be maintained at the standard prevailing before the strike, that there should be no victimization, and that points disputed in the future should be submitted to a joint committee of workmen and employers throughout the South Wales coal-field. The May terms are regarded as better than those of October, and yet it is probable that the workmen, prompted by their feeling of bitterness towards the Trust, will accept the latter for no other reason than that of pique.

During the ten months, the strike has lasted there have been numerous angry riots and the dispute has been one of the bitterest in industrial history. It began on November 1, 1910, and its cost may be calculated from the fact that in the first three months of its duration it depleted the funds of the South Wales Miners' Federation to the extent of nearly £100,000.]

DELHI DURBAR BOONS.

Suggestions in the "Times."

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The *Times* to-day publishes a column-long anonymous letter from an Indian correspondent with reference to a letter in the same journal from Naushad Ali Khan on July 17th. To-day's correspondent considers the proposals of Naushad-Ali-Khan as totally inadequate.

He describes at length the benefits to be derived from a total abolition of the salt tax, which, he says, would be the very thing to commemorate Their Majesties' visit on the occasion of the Durbar, but, fearing that the Government would not face the cost of such abolition, he suggests as alternatives, the total abolition of imprisonment for debt or even extension of partial protection allowed to cultivators against usurers by a proclamation making unattachable, cattle, tools, grain, food, clothing and houses in possessions of cultivators. Such a proclamation, he says, would be the most popular ever issued in India, since it began to be the Shylock's pasadise we are making it.

AMERICAN COTTON FRAUDS.

Acceptance of New Scheme.

NEW YORK, SEPTT., 1.

Seventy-five railroad companies have accepted the scheme put forward by the Cotton Bills of Lading Conference.

Banking interests will meet to-day to thrash out their objections to the scheme.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

TOKIO, AUGUST 31.

The Marquis Saionji, the Premier, in an interview, has disclaimed any intention of changing the country's policy.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The *Times* to-day publishes a most appreciative article on the composition of the new Japanese Cabinet.

RUSSO-CHINESE TREATY REVISION.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

A conference to negotiate the revision of the Russo-Chinese Treaty has opened in St. Petersburg.

IMPORTED PAPER.

Regulations for Water-Mark Relaxed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT, 1.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department has addressed the following letter to all Local Governments:—

"I am directed to forward a copy of the correspondence on the subject of the treatment under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, of water-marked paper bearing a trade description technically false as regards the country of origin,

2. It will be observed that the Government of India have decided to relax the regulations at present in force, under which the counter-indications of origin are required on each sheet of such paper. They understand that, as watermarks infringing the regulations under the Indian Merchandise Act, cannot be corrected, as in the case of other goods, by the simple addition of the requisite indication of origin, instances have occurred in which reshipment from India has been ordered of consignments of paper. They believe that the interests of the Indian consumer will be quite sufficiently protected by the regulations as now relaxed, since paper is not generally sold by single sheets and there will be no danger of the consumer being deceived as to the paper he is purchasing, if the origin is clearly indicated on the wrapper of every package.

3. I am, therefore, to request that the Customs authorities may be directed to admit, as properly marked, all consignments of paper in which the watermark constitutes a false description merely on the ground that the necessary counter indicator as to the origin is omitted therefrom, provided that the indication of origin is correctly given on every wrapper in which any packet of such paper is made up.

THE NEW NIZAM.

Official Acknowledgment by Resident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 1.

Yesterday His Highness the Nizam proceeded from his residence "King Koti" shortly before five in full state, with a cavalry escort consisting of 300 men of the Imperial Service Troops, African Cavalry Guards, and the personal body guard, all under Captain St. J. Pollett. His Highness, who was accompanied by H. E. the Minister and Sir Afsar-ul-Mulk, A. D. C., drove in a magnificent state landau, drawn by four greys with postilions. In the other carriages were Moulvie Ahmed Hussein, Private Secretary, Mr. Kenneth Burnett (who has been acting as tutor in the absence in England of Mr. Brian Egerton, C. I. E.) and others of the personal staff.

The route to the city was crowded, though it was not generally known that His Highness was moving in state. The procession presented a very animated spectacle, as it swung at a considerable pace into the city, where thousands of the Nizam's subjects silently bowed in obeisance as His Highness' carriage approached. At the Devdi there had assembled the noblemen of Hyderabad, also Mr. Glancy and Col. Shore.

Precisely at 5 p. m., Col. Pinhey, Officiating Resident, with his personal assistant, Capt. Colvin and Major Minchin, First Assistant Resident, Capt. Yule, 2nd Assistant and Col. Drake Brockman, the Residency Surgeon, all in white uniforms, arrived and, after warmly shaking hands with the Nizam, Col. Pinhey and the Residency officials sat on the right and the noblemen on the left of His Highness.

Complete silence reigned for several minutes and then the Resident without rising, said: "Your Highness, it is not customary to say very much on such an occasion as this, but I would just like to say this. As you are aware I came to-day to condole with Your Highness and Your Highness's family on this melancholy occasion, and I do so on behalf of the Government I have the honour to represent at Your Highness's Court. I have not been here very long enough to have got to know your father and to appreciate his high qualities, and the great consideration he had for his people. On behalf of my Government, I condole with Your Highness and Your Highness's family on the loss of one who was well known as a firm adherent of the British and a staunch ally, one who had come twice to our assistance in time of emergency, and who had only recently expressed his abhorrence of all forms of sedition. I have also to condole with Your Highness and Your Highness's family on the loss of one, who was an able and sagacious ruler. I look forward to your future with hope and confidence and I am sure you have inherited those illustrious qualities for which your father was justly noted. I need not say more now. I have instructions to acknowledge your Highness as the successor to the Musnud, but about this I shall congratulate you on another occasion."

After a short pause His Highness, who was visibly moved, said, "Col. Pinhey, I thank you for your kindness in coming to see me to-day. I shall be much obliged if you will be so good as to convey my respectful thanks to H. M. the King-Emperor for his kind and gracious message. I would also ask you to be so good as to also convey my best thanks to H. E. the Viceroy, for his kind message of sympathy and condolence. Certainly, I promise you that in every way I will do my best to do good to my people and my country by following in the footsteps of my father, and shall always be loyal to the British Government."

The Resident then took leave of His Highness, after which the noblemen presented "nuzzars." His Highness leaving shortly afterwards in a motor amid a fanfare of trumpets.

The following telegram was sent to the Minister, Hyderabad, by Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, president, on behalf of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay:—

The Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay has heard with profound sorrow of the sad and untimely demise of His Highness the Nizam, and beg most respectfully to approach Your Excellency with a request to convey their sympathy and condolences to His Highness Osman Alikhan and the members of His Highness's family in their sad bereavement.

MADRAS MEDICAL STORES CASE.

Trial at the Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 1.

In the Criminal Sessions to-day Capt W. D. Bartley, I. S. M. D. and D. M. Devaram Pillay were arraigned upon the following charges:—That they on or about the 1st October last being manager and contingent clerk respectively in the office of the Medical Storekeeper to the Government, wilfully and with intent to defraud, falsified the following documents,—(a) the contingent bill of the above traffic dated the 21st October, 1910, by inserting therein a false entry, and on 19th October on account of repairing an office bicycle, Rs. 7-9-4; (b) the contingent bill dated 21st October, 1910, by inserting therein a false entry dated the 17th October, 1910, on account of printing and binding charges, Rs. 8-6; (c) the contingent bill dated 21st October by inserting therein a false entry dated the 4th October, 1910, on account of charges for stiching blanket bags, Rs. 9-1; and that they thereby committed an offence punishable under section 477 (A) I. P. C.

Both pleaded not guilty. The Crown Prosecutor opened the case at great length and the first witness for the prosecution, Major W. C. Richards, I.M.S., Medical Storekeeper, was examined and subjected to a severe cross-examination. The case is creating a great interest on account of the status of the first accused, and is proceeding.

THE ASHE MURDER CASE.

Accused Sent to Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, SEPT. 1.

All the fourteen accused in the Tinnevelly Outrage case, who have been committed to a Special Tribunal of the High Court, were sent to Madras by this afternoon's train in charge of two European Sergeants and a strong escort. The men appear to be cheerful.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Government Sympathy not yet Obtained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT 1.

The Government of India has issued the following. Communique:—"It is understood that statements are being made to the effect that the Government of India are in sympathy with one or other of the proposals for a Hindu University, which have been put forward. There is no foundation whatever for any such statements.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Reorganisation Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT., 1.

His Majesty's Secretary of State has sanctioned the introduction, with effect from the 21st May, 1911, of a revised scheme the principle of which is to substitute for the graded system hitherto in force a time scale of pay at uniform rates for all members of the department, below the grade of Resident with additional personal allowances for members of the Civil Service and of the Punjab Commission, calculated at a rate which will be given them approximately.

The current issue of the "Gazette of India" contains a lengthy resolution on the reorganisation of the Political Department. The resolution refers to the reorganisation scheme of 1909 which has proved unsatisfactory and failed to meet the legitimate expectations of the members of the department. The Governor-General in Council now desires to announce that approximately the emoluments which they might expect to draw in the Provinces, acting or charge allowances under Chapter V to VIII of the Civil Service Regulations will not be given within the time scale except as provided in Clause (3) of paragraph 4. But an officer on the time scale pay officiating as or placed in charge of the duties of a Resident will get the acting or charge allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations and all officers will continue to receive the charge allowance admissible under Chapter 8 of the regulations. The rates of pay and personal allowances are as follows:—

First year of Civil Service pay Rs. 450, 2nd year Rs. 500, 3rd year Rs. 550 (no allowance).

Civilians will not usually be recruited till they have been three years in the Province.

	Pay Rs.	Allowance Rs.
4th year	600	50
5th year	650	50
6th year	700	50
7th year	750	100
8th year	800	100
9th year	950	100
10th year	1,050	100
11th year	1,150	100
12th year	1,250	250
13th year	1,350	250
14th year	1,450	250
15th year	1,550	250
16th year	1,650	300
17th year	1,750	300
18th year	1,850	300
19th year	1,950	300
20th year	2,050	300
21st year	2,150	250
22nd year	2,250	150

23rd year and over pay Rs. 2,400, allowance nil.

Above the time scale will remain 15 selection posts, viz., 6 Residents 1st class and 9 residents, 2nd class, the latter appointments carrying a uniform rate of pay of Rs. 2,750 a month. Promotion to this appointment will continue to be by selection not only from the department, but if necessary from outside it.

In order to guard against any possible ill-effect of the introduction of a time scale of pay the following rules will be observed:—

(1) No officer shall draw more than Rs. 850 a month unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a superior post. An officer whose pay is restricted under the operations of this rule will ordinarily lose in seniority.

(2) No officer shall draw more than Rs 1,250 a month unless he actually holds a superior posts or is employed on special duty which is declared at the time to be of the nature of a superior post.

(3) An officer who has not completed 9 years Civil Service shall draw when posted to an apointment classed as superior a charge allowance of Rs. 200 a month subject to the condition that his salary (excluding the personal allowance for members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Punjab Commission) shall not exceed Rs. 1,000 a month.

The department will henceforth be constituted as follows:—Selection posts, 15; appointments on a time scale of pay, 122; total strength, 137.

Under normal circumstances the department will consist of 40 members of the Indian Civil Service or of the Punjab Commission and 99 Military or other officers. The appointments included in the cadre of the department as well as those classified as superior are shown in the list attached to this resolution,

Seven existing local and language allowances will be retained subject to the following modifications—(1) A local allowance of Rs. 150 a month will be attached to the appointment of Resident, Western Rajputana States, in consideration of the addition to his duties of the political charge of the Bikanir State; (2) a similar local allowance of Rs. 150 a month will be attached to the appointment of Resident at Jaipur in consideration of the addition to his duties of the political charge of the Tonk State. This allowance will however be held in abeyance during such periods as an Assistant may be posted to the Jaipur Residency (3) a local allowance of Rs 150 a month will be attached to the appointment of Divisional Judge, Peshawar, and Divisional Judge, Derajat; (4) the local allowance of Rs. 250 a month attached to the appointment of Revenue Commissioner, North Western Frontier Province, will be abolished. The pay of that appointment is now increased to Rs. 2,750 a month; (5) the local allowance attached to the appointment of District Judge, Peshawar, will be reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100 a month. The allowance will be subject as at present to the condition that the sum of salary and local allowance shall not exceed Rs. 1,300 a month. In view of the substantial increase of emoluments which the majority of the members of the department will enjoy as a result of the introduction of the new scheme, exchange compensation allowance will be discontinued to all officers except to those substantive or officiating in the grades of Resident.

There are certain subsidiary points in connection with the scheme which require special mention. The first of these is the question of the date from which officers of the present general cadre should count service for seniority and for increment under the time scale. As a general principle all continuous service under the Foreign Department will be allowed to count subject to the proviso that the present order of seniority among officers of the general cadre will remain unaltered and that no officer will be permitted to draw as substantive pay exclusive of personal allowance more than any officer who stands above him on the graded list.

In several instances, however, officers have been brought into the department at an age and at a period of service beyond the ordinary limit in consideration of special qualifications or for special reasons. It has been decided to train such officers as exceptions to the principle referred to above and to allow them for the purpose of reckoning their pay and seniority to count their service from the date of commencement of civil service. Of the next officer below them on the list who was admitted to the department under normal conditions a further point is the question of the relative seniority to be accorded to Civilians and Military Officers. In the new scheme the principle adopting in preparing the amalgamated list has been to grade all officers already in the department subject to the provisions of the preceeding paragraph, simply in accordance with their length of civil service with the proviso that when a member of the Indian Civil Service or of the Punjab Commission and a Military or other Political officer commenced their service, civil or political, in the same year the former will be treated as the senior, corresponds with the rule in the Punjab, Burma, and the old Assam Commissions. This principle will however only apply to the cases of officers already in the department, future entrants, both Civilian and Military officers being graded strictly in accordance with the date from which each officer is entitled to count his service for increment under the time scale.

Although in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the scheme outlined in the foregoing paragraphs is calculated to remove the existing grievances and to satisfy the reasonable aspirations of officers in the department, in a few individual cases there will be an immediate loss of salary. To compensate for such loss it has been decided to grant a personal allowance to each officer whose average salary for a fixed period previous to the introduction of the scheme has exceeded that which the time scale plus the charge allowance in the case of junior officers holding superior appointments given him. Separate orders will be issued later as to the principles on which such allowance will be calculated. No refund of pay or allowances drawn by officers in the interval between the 21st May, 1911, and date of these orders will be required on the ground of the retrospective sanction accorded to the new scheme.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

THE King spent several days at Studley Royal as the guest of Lord Ripon and afterwards motored to Bolton Hall on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire. Excellente sport was enjoyed on the moors. Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie of Russia also visited Lord and Lady Ripon at Studley Royal. Several of the younger Princes are at Balmoral. King Alfonso has returned to Spain.

A general railway strike was declared by the men's unions on Thursday. On Tuesday the unions threatened to proclaim a national stoppage within 24 hours, unless the companies consented to meet them in conference. The President of the Board of Trade had prolonged conferences with the representatives of both sides; on Thursday the Prime Minister offered to appoint a small Royal Commission to inquire promptly into the grievances of the men. This was refused by the men's representatives and the order for a general strike was issued. The London dock strike is officially declared at an end, but there has been considerable delay in the men resuming work. A further strike of the transport workers in sympathy with the railwaymen is now threatened. A most regrettable feature of the trouble has been fierce rioting at Liverpool, where two men were killed in the course of a violent collision between the mob and the soldiers. In Manchester the dislocation of trade is very great, and in many other centres the position is one of increasing seriousness. A strike of tramwaymen in Glasgow ended in a complete fiasco. The South Wales miners have returned to work after having been on strike for ten months.

Speaking at Swindon last night, Mr. Walter Long referred to the division of opinion in the Unionist party, and contended that though Mr. Balfour had his failings, there was no reason why Unionists should falter in their allegiance to him.

The Eighty Club is about to undertake a campaign throughout England in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and has appointed a special committee for the purpose.

At West Bromwich and Mungret College Observatory, Ireland, earthquake shocks lasting some hours were recorded on Wednesday night.

The deaths are recorded of Sir Samuel Walker, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and the Bishop of Salisbury.

The epidemic of diarrhœa and enteritis among London children is assuming serious dimensions and causing a large mortality. It is entirely due to the heat, and until there is a decided fall in the temperature there is little hope of its cessation.

The Radium Institute in Riding House-street has been opened for the treatment of patients.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A duel took place at Pressburg, a town in Hungary, near the Austrian frontier on Sunday, between two Hungarian aristocrats, Count Josef Karolyi, and Count Adalbert Sternberg, who is well known in England as he fought in the Boer War. The quarrel arose out of a remark made by Count Karolyi in the Hungarian Revolution of 1848 the Austrian Army "played the role" of hangman." The combatants fought with swords and Count Karolyi was badly wounded on the head.

BELGIUM.

The Premier has announced that in view of the strong opposition to the Education Bill the Government is considering another formula respecting the principle of communal independence. On Tuesday a national demonstration, organized by the Liberals and Socialists, was held in Brussels to protest against the Bill. About 150,000 persons took part in the procession. After the speeches the demonstrators took the following oath amid a scene of great enthusiasm:—"The workmen and democrats of Belgium, assembled on August 15 in solemn demonstration, swear to struggle ceaselessly until the final withdrawal of M Schollaert's Bill, and until they obtain universal suffrage, one man one vote, and compulsory education."

CHINA.

A revolutionary scare in Canton has led to the forwarding of considerable sums of money from Kwangtung to Shanghai within the past two days. The families of several Kwangtung gentry and officials have also arrived in Shanghai The flight of wealthy Cantonese has already caused something like a "boom" in house property in Hong-kong and has called down the wrath of the Viceroy Chang Ming-chi on timorous officials. Most probably the scare has been unduly magnified, as commonly, but its effects are unmistakable.

FRANCE.

The abnormally hot weather continues to make many victims, either directly by sunstroke and heat apoplexy or by the fires which it fosters and the storms which are following in its wake in the south of France. Many deaths from sunstroke are reported. There have been 11 considerable fires in the country, which have destroyed two villages, many acres of woodland and cattle and hay in large quantities. Two men have been killed by lightning at Saint Maximin, and storms have in several places destroyed granaries and damaged crops.

Owing to the outbreak of cholera in a lunatic asylum at Marseilles two regiments of Infantry quartered in the town have been removed, one to Nimes, and the other to Nice. Only detachments of troops which are quartered in a part of the town well removed from the infected area have been allowed to remain.

The trial of the prisoners arrested in connexion with the Champagne riots last April was concluded on Tuesday. Of the 33 accused 27 were acquitted, and six were condemned to sentences varying from four years' to one month's imprisonment. Every effort has been made during the trial to ascribe the chief mischief to "strangers," and to prove that the 33 accused were for the most part innocent onlookers.

The Special Commission of the British Fire Prevention Committee has visited Paris, where they made a careful inspection of the fire brigade organization. On Sunday an exhibition of life-saving methods was given at the Tuileries-gardens and was taken part in by representatives of British fire brigades. The members of the Fire Prevention Commission are eminently satisfied with what they have seen and with the reception accorded to them on all sides.

As an express train was running from Rouen to Havre on August 9 a boiler tube burst in the engine, with the result that the cab was filled with steam, which, besides rendering the control levers invisible, made it impossible to remain in the cab at all. The engine-driver, therefore, walked round on the ledge of his engine and managed to apply the brakes from outside. He was severely burned about the face, hands, arms, and legs. He has been awarded a gold medal, and a silver medal has been given to his stoker, who bravely seconded his efforts.

Cases of sabotage continue to be reported on the French railways lines. On the Paris-Dieppe line the other night a military telegraph wire which connected two forts near Saint Jean de Maurienne was cut, and the posts sawn through and levelled over a distance of 200 metres. On Monday some stones and stakes were piled upon the permanent way between Forges and Serqueux, on the Paris-Dieppe line. They were noticed in time to be removed before the arrival of a train.

Mme. Cahen d'Anvers, widow of the well-known composer was attacked by a ruffian in a train on Thursday night last week when she was returning to Paris from Vichy. Shortly after midnight, while the train was running at full speed she and her maid were awakened by the entrance, through the outside door of their sleeping compartment, of a man armed with a revolver, who threatened to shoot if Mme. Cahen d'Anvers did not at once give up to him all her money. He was given a purse containing 60f, with which he hurried off. The alarm signal was pulled, but the moment the train slowed down the ruffian jumped on to the permanent way and disappeared. He was shortly afterwards captured in a neighbouring village.

GERMANY.

It is announced that the new battleship Thuringen, which after the completion of her repairs at Kiel is undergoing speed trials, has developed on several runs a "maximum" speed of 21·01 knots. The probable speed has hitherto been stated to be about 20,5 knots. It is stated, apparently on authority, that the new battleship Helgoland and the new large cruiser Moltke are to be hurried into commission at once in order that they may take part in the Naval Review on September 5, which precedes the Grand Manœuvres of the German Army.

It is reported from Copenhagen that the German torpedo-boat 21 was sunk on Tuesday night near Tranekjar Lighthouse, of the east coast of Langeland, after a collision with the German Torpedo-boat 14. Both torpedo-boats are of an obsolete type, and are used as despatch boats. Torpedo-boat 14 was going south to Kiel and 21 was carrying mails from Kiel to the German High Sea Fleet in Norway. After the collision 21 was taken in tow by 14 but sank. The crew and mails were rescued.

It is announced that according to the annual report of the Social Democratic Party, which will be published shortly, the membership of the party increased last year from 720,038 to 835,562. The party's revenue amounted to £65,000.

HAITI.

The "New York Herald" has received the following telegram from its special correspondent:—"Port au-Prince, Monday. The Haits Chamber met to-day surrounded by 20,000 of General Leconte's army and unanimously elected General Leconte president.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Consul at Orense has informed the Portuguese Government that numerous Portuguese Monarchists in that district are daily carrying out military exercises in the open air, all being armed and completely equipped. The Spanish Government notified on Monday that 200 of them have been expelled from the district. The Government continues to keep the frontier strongly garrisoned. The Minister of War has ordered from the firm of Canet six complete batteries of mountain artillery destined for the northern frontier.

In the town of Guimarães, known as the cradle of the Portuguese Monarchy, the birthplace of the first King Dom Affonso Henriques, faith in the Monarchy continues to cause serious riots. On Aug. 13, after a military band had played the Republican Hymn, several hundred men armed with sticks cheered for King Manoel, keeping up the riot until 2 a. m. The Government has ordered sailors and troops to Guimarães, though the 20th Regt. is already stationed there.

An official statement has been issued to the effect that the floating debt has increased by 193 contos of reis since June 30, 1910. It was 82,252 contos on May 31, 1911.

TURKEY.

The "Tanin," commenting on the appointment of Rifat Pasha as Ambassador in Paris, hints that the time of Hakki Pasha's resignation is approaching. The present Cabinet has lost its "Committee colour," and had outlived its utility after the resignation of Djavid, Talaat, and other Young Turk Ministers. These criticisms appear to foreshadow a vigorous attempt on the part of the Left Committee to reassert themselves during or after the Congress at Salonika, at which they are confident of success owing to the comparative failure of Sadik Bey to organise the Committee Insurgents and their own control of the party funds.

An alarming increase in cholera was reported at the week-end, especially in the Jewish quarter of Haskeui which is crowded with refugees from the burnt-out Balata quarter. Between Sunday and Monday there was 114 cases and 64 death.

An official inquiry into the charges of the torturing of a Greek Consular messenger has established the culpability of an assistant commissary of police, who has been degraded and otherwise punished.

UNITED STATES.

A barbarous case of lynching, said to be the first in Pennsylvania, occurred on Sunday evening at Coatesville, near Philadelphia, where the majority of the 12,000 inhabitants are foreigners employed in the steel mills. The victim of the crime was negro, who was charged with the murder of a policeman who had caught him robbing a foreign workman. He made an attempt to take his own life but was arrested and taken to hospital, where he was chained to a bed. The mob broke into the hospital, carried out the bed with the negro on it, placed it on a pile of hay and lumber and set fire to it, burning the negro to death.

MR. MONTAGU AND THE INDIAN TARIFF.

In a further letter to the "Times" on the above subject (see also "Overland Mail of August 11), Mr. Jamsetji Ardaseer Wadia says:—

ENGLAND'S DUTY TO INDIA.

Sir,—You were kind enough to publish my letter in your valuable journal of the 7th inst. The subject is a comprehensive one, and with your permission I wish to make a few further observations.

Mr. Montagu, in his speech, referred to the despatch of the Government of India in the year 1903. Lord Curzon was then our Viceroy, and the late Sir Edward Law was our Finance Minister. They are supposed to be the fathers of the despatch. Sir Edward Law, in 1907, wrote to the "Manchester Courier" saying that Protection would be beneficial to India, and he did not see why the Indians should be condemned to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the industries of Europe. Lord Curzon we know to be a Tariff Reformer. Since his return from India, he has openly declared that the Excise duty on Indian cloth was for the protection of Lancashire. Mr. Montagu claims that the despatch of 1903 was in favour of Free Trade. No doubt that is correct. The Government of India did recommend it. If Mr. Montagu will read the despatch carefully he will find a sentence which ran something to this effect—that the Government of India were precluded from discussing Protection for the industries of India since Lancashire would not hear of it. So much for the despatch which is flourished in our face by Free Traders.

I now, Sir, want you to take a survey of the industrial situation existing in India. Some years ago Bombay was selling yarn to Japan. At one time we exported something like 62,000 bales per annum, Japan, with the help of Protection, commenced to manufacture, and our trade was extinguished in 1900. We have not exported since one bale to Japan, although Japan is using Indian cotton to a large extent. When I left Bombay in April, eighteen spinning mills had shut down, and 20,000 workmen were thrown out of employment. Our trade with China is diminishing. Of late years we have lost ground, and our exports within the last three years have fallen by thirty-five per cent. Japan on the other hand, is supplanting us. After satisfying her

THE BRITISH STRIKES.

National Railway Strike Declared.

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFER REFUSED.

London, August 18.

The revolt of workpeople, which has been growing more and more serious during the last few days has culminated in the declaration of a national railway strike by the four unions of the men. At a joint congress of representatives of railwaymen's organizations held in Liverpool, it was decided on Tuesday night to precipitate a general railway strike at the end of 24 hours, if the men's demands were not acceded to. Between 40 and 50 delegates attended the meeting in the Engineers' Hall, at which this momentous decision was come to. Copies of the three resolutions which were passed were at once posted to the general managers of all the railways in the Kingdom. Thursday morning was the time given for the opening on the general strike throughout the country provided that nobody found a way out of the "impasse" in the meantime.

A day of intense anxiety followed on Wednesday. The general dismay with which this ultimatum was received was mitigated only by the announcement that the representatives of the companies and of the unions were to meet the President of the Board of Trade in conference during the day. The fateful nature of these conferences was thoroughly realized; they alone appeared to stand between the country and a general strike. The prolonged conferences did not succeed in dissuading the leaders of the workers from following up the Liverpool ultimatum by actually sending out the strike "signal" to the trade union branches all over the country last night, and there was a prompt response in many quarters to this appeal for the men's support. The Government in their anxiety to avert the threatened crisis offered to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire at once into the working of the Conciliation Boards, but the men's leaders declined to accept this solution of the deadlock (which was accepted by the companies), and promptly proceeded to declare the national strike in operation. Negotiations were resumed last evening, but at a late hour Mr. Thomas, one of the railwaymen's leaders, declared that there was "no truce" and that the strike was to go on.

The haste with which the men's representatives had acted seems to have surprised even the Government. Conferences had actually been arranged at the Board of Trade for Thursday, but immediately the men's course of action was announced on Tuesday night, Mr. Buxton took steps to alter the date of the meetings. A Cabinet meeting was held on Wednesday morning, and it is to be presumed that the unrest in the labour world was under the consideration of Ministers. The Prime Minister had arranged to preside in the afternoon at a luncheon at the National Liberal Club to Lord Carrington and it had been anticipated that he might be able to make a statement as to the action of the Government in respect to the labour troubles. It was announced, however, that owing to Mr. Asquith's voice having again failed him, he was unable to attend the luncheon.

The representatives of the railway companies, after a preliminary meeting at their offices in Parliament-street, at which a spirit of determination to stand firm in support of the Conciliation Board agreement was manifested, arrived at the Board of Trade at 12.30. They remained in conference with Mr. Buxton, who was accompanied by Sir H. Llewellyn Smith and Mr. G. R. Askwith, until 2·30. At 3 o'clock the officials of the men's unions, some of whom had travelled from Liverpool for the purpose, met the President. About 4 o'clock while this second conference was sitting, some of the representatives of the railway companies returned to the Board of Trade, and this was regarded as a hopeful sign. The consultation with the men was adjourned till the evening, and meanwhile telegrams were sent to the executive committees of the railwaymen's unions in Liverpool, asking them to be in attendance at the Board of Trade on Thursday. This invitation was accepted.

The executive committees of the four trade unions were in conference with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Buxton at the Board of Trade, as were the railway managers, but the negotiations failed, and last evening the unions issued telegrams to all their branches ordering the men to cease work immediately. The thousands already on strike were promptly joined by many thousands more, both unionists and others.

A statement issued by the Board of Trade revealed the course of the negotiations. The Prime Minister and the President of the Board of Trade had elicited from the men's representatives that, so far as they were concerned, the only alternative to a general strike was an agreement by the railway companies to meet the official representatives of the men upon the question of the working of the Conciliation Boards. Mr. Asquith then suggested that a Royal Commission should be appointed at once to investigate the working of the Conciliation agreement, but this proposal the men, after a private discussion, rejected. The representatives of the companies, to whom the same offer was made, immediately expressed their willingness to give evidence before the proposed tribunal. The Prime Minister warned the men's representatives, in carefully-chosen words, that the Government will not allow a general paralysis of the railway system of the country to take place, but will adopt the necessary steps to prevent it. The negotiations were resumed.

LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

At a meeting between the railwaymen's executives and the Labour Party, a resolution was passed expressing regret that the Government had not taken steps to compel the railway managers to remedy the grievances of the men.

The Labour Party desired to move a Vote of Censure on the Government to-day for their action in affording the railways protection, but finding this impracticable they raised it on the motion for adjournment last night.

Large bodies of troops were despatched to the centres, where their presence was expected to be most required. From Aldershot 11,000 Infantry and 2,000 Cavalry were sent off to London and other bodies of troops to Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, and elsewhere. All the training of troops on Salisbury Plain has been suspended, and troops on furlough have been recalled.

The number of men employed by the railway companies affected in the general strike is estimated at 360,000. Of these 27,000 are engine-drivers, 25,000 firemen, 15,000 goods guards and brakesmen, 13,000 shunters, 8,000 passenger guards, 58,000 porters, 66,000 permanent-way men, 56,000 labourers and 28,000 signalmen.

EFFECT ON FOOD SUPPLIES.

Already the food supplies have been affected at various centres, especially those dependent on Liverpool. In some instances provisions have advanced in price by from 10 to 25 per cent. At Grimsby the fishing companies have notified merchants that delivery cannot be guaranteed in affected areas. Consequently when 60 steamers came to port with catches, there were no buyers, merchants not being disposed to purchase cargoes for which they had no market.

The scarcity of many kinds of food-stuffs at Birmingham is such that if the sources of supply are held up much longer a famine must result. An aggravating factor in the situation is the continuance of the drought, which, together with the strike, is responsible for advances in the price of provisions varying from 10 to 25 per cent. Fortunately there is still a plentiful supply of bread, which is obtainable at normal prices. Local corn merchants have been compelled almost to suspend operations in view of the cessation of deliveries from Liverpool, Bristol and Avonmouth. More than a week has elapsed since any grain came through by rail from Liverpool.

Complaints are strong about the difficulty of getting foodstuffs at Bristol, and prices have increased. Warehouses of merchants have only few hours stock. The Imperial Tobacco Company, Messrs. Fry and Sons, and other manufacturers cannot get goods despatched, and this results in short time for their workers.

Provisions are scarce and dear at Leeds and the diminished supplies are causing great anxiety to wholesale merchants and others.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

The Home Secretary has issued a circular to the police authorities throughout the country as to the enrolment of special constables during the present emergency.

The circular points out that it will be the duty of each police force to give effective protection to life and property, and on the present occasion to all the railwaymen who wish to work and if any police force is not adequate for this purpose, the chief constable should have suitable men ready to be appointed if the necessity should arise. Men of trustworthy character and good physique should be chosen, and in the first instance the chief constable should endeavour to obtain the services of public-spirited citizens who are in a position to serve without pay.

If necessary the Government will contribute half the pay of a certain proportion or special constables, if men with experience which specially qualifies them for the work are selected.

Another circular has been issued with regard to the closing of public houses in case of riot or anticipated riot. Police authorities are directed, where they think that the closing of public houses would be useful, to bring the matter to the notice of the justices, and ask them to consider whether they should exercise the powers they have under Section 23 of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910, to order that licensed premises shall be closed in any place "wherein any riot or tumult happens or is expected to happen."

THE MEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following is the text of one of the three resolutions passed by the committees of the men's unions:—

That this joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the General Railway Workers' Union, and the General Society of the Signalmen's and Pointsmen's Union, summoned to consider the critical situation which has arisen in consequence of the strike of railway workers in Liverpool and other centres, and also the almost universal demand on the part of our members for instructions to immediately cease work, hereby unanimously agree to offer the railway companies 24 hours to decide whether they are prepared to immediately meet representatives of these societies and negotiate the basis of settlement on the matters in dispute affecting the various grades. In the event of this offer being refused, there will be no alternative than to respond to the demand now being made for a national railway stoppage.

MANIFESTO TO THE WORKERS.

The following important "manifesto of railway workers" appeared in yesterday's issue of the "Railway Review," the organ of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which is edited by Mr. Wardle:—

The momentous hour has come. . . . The Conciliation Boards have broken down. Their existence in their present form can no longer be tolerated. They have become instruments of oppression and caricatures of justice and fair play. They must be ended or mended. Men will be free—even railwaymen. They will not consent to be outcasts any longer. What they want is justice and fair play, the same opportunities for effective combination as other workers, the same open road to negotiate, the same rights to select their own spokesmen, the same chance to have their wages and hours settled by agreement between their chosen trade union as enjoyed by other workmen. They are determined to be satisfied with nothing less. A forced agreement is no bond. A compulsory Conciliation Board, where all the advantage is on the side of the companies and all the disadvantage on the side of the men, is not good enough for free men.

The joint executives have spoken. The present occasion sees railwaymen united. It is for the men to respond. "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." Let them settle the job on this occasion once for all. No half-hearted rallies, no sectional or merely local stoppages will do. There must be one great united effort—and the fight will be won. The word has gone forth. Let us end the present intolerable position for ever.

CONDITIONS IN LONDON.

London, August 18.

The condition of affairs at Euston, King's Cross, and St. Pancras Stations up to an early hour this morning was normal. The work went on in the ordinary manner, and although the companies were unable to guarantee that passengers would arrive at places in the North, where the strike had begun there was an almost complete service of trains. At Euston, a company of the Dorset Infantry arrived from Aldershot, and took up their position outside the station. The mails to the North left at the usual time this morning. At King's Cross notices have been issued to the effect that trains to Bradford, Leeds, Manchester, and Sheffield will probably be suspended.

At Charing Cross early this morning the service of trains was working normally. At London Bridge Station, no dislocation of traffic has been experienced up to the present. At Liverpool-street Station so far no trouble has been experienced and the service is running normally. Only a few men have gone out. The station is guarded by a company of Royal Fusiliers. At Paddington the trains arrived and departed to schedule time. A detachment of the Irish Fusiliers guarded the station. Marylebone Station is almost deserted and the train service is much delayed and disorganized. This station is closely picketed. On the London Underground Railways, the station officials do not guarantee punctuality, but the outward trains are being despatched as near to schedule time as possible. Some men on the Metropolitan Railway struck work last night.

The railways, in London, are under the protection of the military. There are now over 12,500 troops in London, and further reinforcements will arrive in the course of the day should the situation become more acute. Detachments of the troops have taken up positions at different railway stations.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the Coldstream Guards arrived at London-bridge and proceeded to the Tower.

RIOTING IN LIVERPOOL.

Two Men Killed by Troops.

London, August 18.

The most serious development took place in Liverpool, where the leading shipowners locked out 25,000 dockers on Monday in consequence of the failure of the men to carry out the terms of the recent settlement. To this the Transport Workers' Federation responded by calling out the 75,000 workers engaged generally in the carrying trades of the port.

On Sunday, Monday and Tuesday rioting of the most fierce and determined nature took place in the Scotland-road district. The mob repeatedly attacked the police and the soldiers, and both the Infantry and Cavalry were obliged to use their firearms. In the rioting of Tuesday afternoon, two men were killed and two wounded in an encounter with the troops.

CHARGES BY CAVALRY AND POLICE.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Serious rioting occurred in Liverpool this afternoon, and as a result nearly 200 persons, of whom 20 are police officers, were injured.

The mass meeting of the transport workers held on St. George's Plateau was broken up owing to disorder, but it must be made clear at the outset that the conflict between the crowd and police was not precipitated by the speeches, but was due to the inflammable atmosphere which prevails in Liverpool. At the time of telegraphing, fighting is reported to be in progress in different parts of the city, especially in the locality of William Brown-street.

At about 4 o'clock, it appears a trivial incident was responsible for the collision between the police and the crowd. A man had taken up his position on some windows of the Lime-street Station Hotel, and the police ordered him to come down from his coign of vantage. This he refused to do, so the police pulled him down. The crowd immediately resented this, and a fight began. There were only a few police at the spot, and the mob attacked them.

The trouble was undoubtedly started by "hooligans,' and it is quite certain that the strikers were not guilty of originating the riots. But the fight became general almost at once, and strikers threw themselves into the fray with a zest which showed that they were nothing loth to take advantage of a chance opportunity of enforcing their demands by violence. The crowd appeared to resent the importation of what they called "scab" policemen from other towns, but the question of what in particular offended the susceptibilities of the strikers is unimportant in view of the fact that they came to the meeting armed with stones and iron bolts, while they quickly broke up the heavy ornamental boxes containing trees and shrubs round the St. George's plateau into the wooden staves and the solid iron bands of which they were constructed and which made formidable weapons and missiles in the hands of reckless men.

The disorder so rapidly that a baton charge took place in several directions simultaneously, and the plateau was cleared by the police in about ten minutes. The mounted police arrived from their headquaters in Hatton-gardon and charged with the foot police driving the rioters up the streets which lead on the plateau.

After the meeting had been practically broken up and the square cleared 100 men of the Warwickshire Regiment, which had been stationed inside St. George's Hall, came upon the scene, and fell in on the plateau ready for any emergency.

The scope and severity of the rioting can best be gauged from the list of casualties which is at present by no means complete; 142 cases were treated at the Royal Infirmary alone, and 40 at the Northern Hospital. Over 20 policemen were injured, some of them seriously, and one private soldier in the Warwickshire Regiment.

RESCUING THE FOOD SUPPLY.

Liverpool, Aug. 13.

It was decided late on Friday evening, through the combined initiative of the railway companies and provision dealers, to make a "demonstration" at Edgehill Station, which is about a mile and a half from the centre of Liverpool. This station, which received the greater part of fruit and more perishable provisions which feed the city, had discharged no goods since August 5, and naturally most of the eatables which had arrived on Monday and Tuesday last, had become unfit for human food, so it was decided not to touch this produce, but to concentrate all available labour on the consignments which arrived on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The remaining members of the railway staff at Edgehill Station worked throughout Friday night to prepare the goods for delivery. At 10-30 on Saturday morning, 79 carts, driven in the main by the owners or their clerks, met in Williamson-square, and escorted by a detachment of 50 Scots Greys, mounted police, and foot police, made their way in a column to Edgehill, where 100 men of the Warwickshire Regiment, who had arrived by special train from Seaforth, were waiting to reinforce the escort for the return journey after the carts had been loaded.

The head of the column arrived at Edgehill at 11-15, each cart as it passed through the gates being met by a clerk who handed the driver the number of the wagon in which his particular goods awaited delivery. The organisation was perfect, and the work was carried out with such mechanical smoothness that by 12-15 all the carts had been loaded and the column was ready to start on its return journey, the last cart followed by a rear guard of the Warwickshires leaving the station at 12·50. There had been no excitement or demonstration of any kind at Edgehill, and the column returned to Williamson-square without interference or molestation. Here it broke up the carts being escorted to the shops and warehouses of the different dealers. The provisions, which consisted mainly of stone-fruit, cheese, Danish butter eggs, and bacon, was in good condition and probably amounted to between 100 and 120 tons—a valuable reinforcement to the city's supply in these commodities at the present moment. Large crowds, of course, followed the progress of the column, but probably, as far as the majority were concerned, more from the point of view of a pageant or out of idle curiosity and hope of excitement, than with any intention or desire to offer molestation. The operation was carried out with complete success.

VOLLEYS FIRED BY TROOPS.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

After midnight, serious disturbances occurred in Great Homer-street, the dividing line between Nationalists and Orangemen. Windows were smashed and shops were looted, a confectioner's shop being entirely emptied. The military were called out, and it is reported that the troops fired on the rioters.

At 1-30 the troops in the Scotland-road district made a bayonet charge in Bostock-street. They were assailed with bricks and other objects by people in the upper parts of the houses and had to break open the doors of some of the houses with their rifles. Order was eventually restored by the police and military.

Later.

This morning's disturbances begin to be even more serious than was first reported. Two privates of the 2nd Battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment, Private Bevington and Private O'Hara, were injured and are now being treated at the Royal Infirmary. Two policemen and nine civilians are also being treated there for scalp and other wounds. The trouble began in Great Homer-street. Two policemen were attempting to arrest a man who was quarrelling with a woman. The people from the neighbouring houses took the part of the man and inflicted serious injuries on the policemen. Reserves were quickly called up, but could not cope with the crowd; and eventually the military were summoned from St. Anne's Territorial Barracks. The Yorkshires carried 80 rounds of ammunition each, and seven volleys had to be fired in Great Homer-street, and some of the side streets before the crowd were frightened into their homes. The soldiers fired over the heads of the rioters, and the injuries sustained by the civilians were from baton charges. Most of the shops in Great Homer-street were wrecked during the disorder.

GREAT TRANSPORT STRIKE.

August 14.

Not only has the threatened lock-out by the shipowners of some 25,000 men employed on cargo work become a fact, but a new and very grave situation has been created late to-night by the reply of the men's leaders to this action. The Strike Committee have retaliated upon the employers by proclaiming a general strike of the whole of the transport workers of Liverpool and the district. This decision affects about 75,000 workers, who are asked to leave their several occupations at midnight to-night. If they answer the call, as Mr. Tom Mann and the other leaders expect, the whole of the trade of the port will be paralysed within the next 24 hours.

ATTACK ON PRISON VANS.

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

There was a fierce outbreak of rioting here late this afternoon, and one man was killed outright, and three wounded in an encounter with the troops. One of the wounded men died later in hospital.

The trouble arose out of an attack on five prison vans in which men who had been sentenced for offences committed during the recent riots were being removed to goal. It was obviously not a carefully planned attack, as in the case of the famous Fenian raid in Manchester; but the passions of the mob in the Scotland-road district are for the moment wholly unbridled, and the sight of police machinery is enough to put them in a frenzy.

The five vans were being driven from the Central Bridewell to Walton Gaol by the regular route—Vauxhall-road, one of the chief thoroughfares to be traversed, parallel with Scotland-road and Great Homer-street, but at a lower level. It is a gloomy road, with a high wall running along one side of it for a considerable distance, and with mean-looking cottages on the other. The district is a very poor one, mainly inhabited by seamen and dockers, and it is a part of that great area in which sectarian strife is rife.

For the better protection of the prison vans it was deemed advisable that they should have an escort of Hussars and Scots Greys. The little convoy was proceeding at a trot along the most dreary part of Vauxhall-road about 5 o'clock when their way was barred by a large crowd at the corner of Hopwood-street. The crowd numbered about 3,000, of both sexes, and was in a very excited state. They began throwing bricks and stones at the vans, and the roadway was full of missiles when I visited the scene a few minutes afterwards. The demeanour of the crowd became so threatening that shots were fired and several men were hit. One, a carter named Michael Prendergast, was shot dead, and three others were wounded. Of the wounded, one was a young carter, named John Sutcliffe, who was shot through the head: he died late at night in hospital. Another, a dock labourer named Andrew Doolan was shot through the thigh, Police-constable 158 D was also badly mauled.

Doolan was apparently some distance from the scene of the fighting, but Sutcliffe, it is said by eye-witnesses of the fray, was repeatedly warned of the consequences before the shot which struck him was fired. His friends, however, state that he had just run down from Hopwood-street to see what the trouble was. He was identified at the infirmary by a young woman whom he was about to marry.

The prison vans eventually got through to Walton, but the Warwickshires and great bodies of mounted police were called up to Vauxhall-road and for about an hour there was some really desperate street fighting, the rioters facing with wonderful coolness and courage the police "batons".

The determined and unexpected attack on the Hussar escort and the fusillade of heavy missiles caught them at a disadvantage. It is unfortunate that the War Office had not ordered the horses to be suitably shod, for the paving provided no foothold for ordinary shoes, and half a dozen of the escort's horses instantly slipped or were knocked down by stones. There was no time to hesitate, and the men had to fire from their saddles. They fought a rear-guard action right up to the gaol gates.

A sort of guerilla warfare has been maintained in the Scotland road district throughout the evening. The Warwickshires had to go out to Everton Valley to deal with a crowd who held up tramcars. The soldiers were stoned by the crowd and stood for some time with fixed bayonets, but were not called upon to fire.

RESTRICTED FOOD SUPPLY.

The sources of supply of the necessaries of life are becoming attenuated or cut off chiefly owing to the threatened violence born of the apparent power of the strikers to paralyse the community. Intimidation, whether in the form of "peaceful" picketing or open menace, is largely responsible for the notice which the Liverpool and District Millers'. Association has given to the Lord Mayor that "owing to the inability of the flour millers either in Liverpool or Birkenhead to obtain coal or wheat supplies, or to deliver what flour is already milled to the bakers' shops, the city will, in a few days, be absolutely without supplies of bread."

Each day emphasizes the paralysis of the railways. It is true that as yet the passenger service here is not materially affected, but ten days have now passed since the collection and delivery of goods traffic in Liverpool was suspended. The men who are an strike have made no move, and their numbers are increasing rapidly, while the attitude of the railway companies remains unalterable. To-day the dock labourers at the London and North-Western Railway Docks at Garston ceased work, and reports from Manchester and else where cause apprehension that Liverpool may gradually become isolated—an eventuality which, with the dearth of supplies, would create an intolerable situation.

The proclamation of a general strike of the transport workers of Liverpool and district has not led so far to any greater interference with the means of communication than already existed. Mr. Tom Mann and the other strike leaders, however, declared last night that the full effect of their decision would not be seen until 48 hours had passed. The threatened dislocation of the ferry and suburban train services is arousing great anxiety, and the attempt to out Liverpool off from the rest of the world is generally regarded as no idle vaunt, considering the aggressive temper which prevails throughout the working classes of the city. To-day the passenger trains, ferry boats, and tramway cars are running as usual, but nobody can tell whether they will be running to-morrow, as the situation develops hour by hour. The railwaymen are holding meeting this afternoon to decide what their attitude shall be in the present crisis, and other sectional meetings of transport workers have been summoned.

RENEWED DISTURBANCES.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

Rioting has begun again to-night in the "danger zone." A crowd was smashing the windows of tramcars in Burlington-street, and troops were sent out to disperse them. The crowd was not disturbed by the mere display of force, but when the Infantry were ordered to kneel in the attitude for firing they hurriedly scattered. A crowd in Scotland-road detached a motor wagon from a wagon which it was dragging. Troops were summoned, and they escorted the wagons to the city with fixed bayonets. The police had to make several "baton" charges along the route. The Scots Greys have been ordered to the north end of the city. Troops were posted at intervals along the Scotland-road and the other main thoroughfares in the disturbed area. During the evening the police made several baton charges and dispersed the crowd, but there was no serious fighting. The tramwaymen say they will not bring out their cars from the depots in the morning.

Up to nightfall there had been very little disorder in the city. The only incident of the afternoon was the breaking open of a barrel of beer on a lorry by a crowd near St. James's-street. There was some fighting and several arrests were made. Three prison vans, under an escort of the Scots Greys, were driven this afternoon from the main Bridewell to Walton Gaol by the same route as that taken yesterday. The convoy was not molested, although it passed over the spot in Vauxhall-road where the shooting took place. Its progress was watched by large crowds, who howled at the military, but made no attempt at violence.

The Liverpool Territorials have been instructed to return to headquarters the bolts of their rifles, which will, of course, thereby be rendered useless. Mutually destructive statements have appeared in the Press to the effect that on the one hand the soldiers have used blank ammunition and on the other that they have been ordered "to shoot to kill" in the affrays of the last two days. As a fact, they carry only ball cartridge, and obviously no such command as to "shoot to kill" would be practicable. When firing into a crowd of rioters, to aim at one individual, much less a vital part of him, would be out of the question, as would also be the case when the target was a rioter fleeing along house tops and taking cover behind chimney stacks.

An armoured motor wagon has been sent to Liverpool for the use of the police. It is a compound of an armoured train and the Trojan horse, and should prove very useful to the overworked policemen.

The horses of the Cavalry are being shod with pads like those used by the mounted police here, and it appears that, although ordered as soon as the employment of Cavalry in aid of the civil power appeared probable, a delay was caused in receiving the pads owing to the congestion of the railway traffic. Cotton mills are being closed owing to a lack of raw cotton, and the scarcity of coal is striking at the heart of industry. Uncertainty about the train service is causing people who live outside Liverpool to consider the advisability of moving into the city to attend to their business, but at the present rate of progress there will soon be no business to which to attend. The mob are very anxious to stop the trams, and the drivers may, at any time, yield to the pressure of intimidation. The tyranny of the strikers is comprehensive and unsparing. A man landing from a steamer was not allowed to carry on his back the box containing his own personal luggage. The constant movement of bodies of Cavalry, Infantry, mounted and foot police, on patrol of escort duty, and in going to or from their temporary quarters no longer causes people to turn their heads, whereas three days ago it attracted a running crowd. It may, however, be assumed that the constant sight of armed forces produces a deepening impression. A steady stream of applicants is arriving at the police head-quarters to be enrolled as special constables.

Business has been at a standstill to-day on the wholesale provision market, and prices are still rising in the retail shops. There, however, seem to be fairly large stocks at the disposal of the chief stores, and the city's cupboard cannot become bare for some days. In fact, the news as to food supplies is the only bit of reassurance which we have been vouchsafed to-day. About 100 tons of provisions were released from the goods depots this morning. The long string of wagons in which the daily food supply of Liverpool was taken to the markets was guarded by a strong force of military and police.

A grim evening began with the closing of several district post-offices for want of electric light at 7 o'clock. An hour later all the public-houses in the city closed their doors in response to an order passed by a meeting of 90 magistrates this afternoon.

Soon after 8 o'clock the tramway service was entirely suspended, and thousands of late workers were left stranded in the middle of the city, miles from their homes in the suburbs.

London, August 18.

Some trains are running this morning, but the tram service is very much reduced. A taxi-cab strike is threatened. The trade of the city is paralysed. No disturbances have occurred this morning.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SITUATION.

Debate in the House of Commons.

The grave situation due to the strikes, actual and threatened, absorbed attention in the House of Commons on Wednesday.

Mr. Churchill, in a short general statement, said that in Liverpool quite prevailed. In Manchester business was practically at a standstill, but there had been no disturbance. At Cardiff that morning all was quiet.

Mr. Lansbury came forward next. Was it the fact, he asked, that one man in Liverpool was shot through the head, could not the soldiers be told to fire at persons' legs instead of at their heads; and did the Government believe that it served the interest of peace to employ soldiers to act in this murderous manner? Loud protests arising from the Unionist benches, the hon. member exclaimed passionately, "This is the slaughter or innocent people."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who was leading the Opposition in the absence of Mr. Balfour, and who spoke under a deep sense of the gravity of the situation described the state of affairs in a few incisive sentences. With regard to the threatened strike of railwaymen, he pressed for an assurance that those who should be willing to continue their work would have full protection, whatever might be the cost involved.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who followed, addressed the Opposition in tones of rebuke. They had played with fire by foretelling that there would be civil war in Ireland, if Home Rule were established and they ought not to be surprised if the sparks from that fire caused a conflagration elsewhere. He was in favour of the maintenance of law and order, but he protested strongly against the refusal to grant an inquiry when a policeman had broken an innocent man's head. Cases of this kind which had been brought to his notice had made his blood boil with indignation, declared the hon. member passionately. He described the disputes that had broken out as the results of an accumulation of resentment. The Labour Party deplored all this unsettlement, but it was not enough to talk about law and order; something like justice should be done. If it was true, as stated in the Press, that an officer killed a man in the circumstances set out, there ought, affirmed Mr. MacDonald, amid the cheers of his followers, to be a trial for murder. He and his friends stood there for the men and were not going to agree to any proposal to withdraw the power to strike, which would place the men at the mercy of their employers. In the present disturbances, said the hon. member with great emphasis, the persons responsible were the employers, who had used their economic power to crush their workmen down.

Mr. Lloyd George, who chose his word with great care, said that the Government accepted fully the principle that it was the elementary function of an Administration to protect life and property, and that every request by a local authority for assistance had been amply met. He deprecated the violent language that had been used in some Unionist journals at a time when it was known that there was great unrest in the country. To use such language at such a time was like striking a match in a powder magazine. The right hon. gentleman's denunciation causing some amusement on the Opposition side of the House, and the word "Limehouse" having been uttered, Mr. Lloyd George defiantly challenged any one to point to a single sentence in any speech he had ever made which contained an incitement to a breach of the law. But a week ago members sitting on the Front Opposition Bench had used language of that kind. After this angry outburst the right hon. gentleman turned to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and told him plainly that it was not fair to direct a charge of murder against an officer who was engaged in fulfilling a very difficult duty. Defining the functions of the Government when strikes occurred, he said that it was their business to take care that there was fair play between the contending parties.

After appealing to employers generally to exercise patience, he said he considered it a great mistake on the part of the railway "employes" to have given only 24 hours' notice of their intention to strike. In so brief a time it was not possible to negotiate satisfactorily.

He appealed to the men, therefore, not to precipitate a struggle, laying stress on the undesirability, from their own point of view, of putting themselves wrong with the public. But should there be a struggle, the Government, he declared emphatically, would protect the railways at whatever cost, for the whole food supply of the community, its very life, depended upon the service of the great railway lines. Every means of conciliation ought to be exhausted before the men resorted to the use of a weapon which wounded the hand that grasped it. Though the situation was serious, he did not regard it as alarming, as some members would have the House believe, but it would require delicate and firm handling.

The Home Secretary, after denying that London, had been under mob rule and in a condition bordering on anarchy, read out a report which he had received from the Chief Constable of Liverpool, with regard to the riot on Sunday. In this the scene was described as one of great violence. Replying to Mr. J. Ward, the right hon. gentleman stated that the Government would certainly not support the railway companies against the men or the men against the companies. But it would be their duty, in the event of a paralysis of the great railway lines, to secure for the persons engaged in working them full protection, and to make sure that no great disaster or catastrophe should occur through the failure of the machinery upon which the community's food supply depended.

Later in the sitting, when the Appropriation Bill had been read a second time and a number of other Bills had been advanced, attention was again directed to the threatened railway strike by the Labour members, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer assured them that the attitude of the Government would be one of strict impartiality between the companies and the men. They had not given any undertaking to one side or the other, as his friends imagined in consequence of a statement which had appeared in the evening newspapers. He informed the House that the President of the Board of Trade had invited the men's executive to meet him next day, and he expressed the hope that the result of the negotiations would be a satisfactory settlement.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Official Settlement.

At midnight last Friday, the strike of transport workers in London was officially declared to be at an end. After sitting throughout the day, the conference at the Board of Trade between the lightermen and their employers, under the guidance of Mr. Askwith arrived at an agreement, and, as all the other leading sections of the workers engaged in the dispute had previously come to terms with their employers the Strike Committee issued an official statement congratulating the men on "their signal victory" and announcing that the strike was over.

After the agreement had been signed Mr. Askwith made an explanatory statement.

He said that the main points of the agreement were that the men had secured a ten hours day instead of 12 hours. For the two hours thus gained they would have overtime at the rate of 9d. an hour, the old overtime of 1s. per hour for the hours between 6p.m. and 8 p.m. remaining without alteration as at present, but to come into force at once at the end of a day beginning at 8 a.m. Apprentices have a ten hours day and overtime for the gained hours. The watchmen have a ten hours day at 6d. per hour for the gained overtime. The general conditions mentioned meant that the question of the workpeople had to be inquired into by the Board of Trade with a view to improving the arrangements, so that the men should not have to hang about so long waiting for orders. It was estimated that the agreement meant an improvement of 25 per cent. or more upon the wages of the workpeople and a ten hours day. Further, the men might apply for work to-morrow for orders for Monday, and such men as would be wanted for perishable goods could be applied for by the employers at the union offices.

CONCESSIONS TO STRIKERS.

The main points in the agreements arrived at last week in the case of the more important sections of the men on strike are summarized below:—

DOCKERS.

An increase of pay to 8d. an hour to men formerly employed at 7d. an hour.

An increase of overtime pay to 1s. an hour where this was not already paid.

Payment for mealtimes.

COAL PORTERS.

An increase of 6d. a man in each gang (8s. an hour) for every 50 tons.

Fixed rates for overtime—2s. 6d. up to 10 p.m., and 7s. 6d. for the whole night instead of 8d. an hour.

Four shillings "minimum" of 25 tons for trimmers.

Two shillings and sixpence "balkage" for men who are hired and cannot start work.

One shilling an hour each for waiting men.

Holidays to be paid for.

Train fares to be allowed and "travelling time" to be paid for.

The concessions are equal to an advance of from 25 to 30 per cent. in wages.

LIGHTERMEN.

A working day of ten hours from 6, 7, or 8 a.m., the day's pay to be 6s., and overtime to be paid at the rate of 9d. an hour up to 6 p.m. and 1s. an hour up to 8 p.m.

Formerly the masters had a call upon the men's time for any 12 hours between 6 a. m. and 8 p. m.

CARMEN.

A six-days week of 72 hours, no day to be more than 14 hours.

Minimum rates of wages of 27s., 31s., 34s., and 38s. respectively for drivers of one; two, three, and four horses vehicles.

Overtime to be paid for.

The masters offered rates of 26s., 30s., and 33s. for one, two, and three horse vehicles for a day of 15 hours if required.

The King telegraphed his congratulations to the President of the Board of Trade, and considerable progress was promptly made with the work of releasing the food supplies which had arrived at the docks or railway stations.

RENEWAL OF TROUBLE.

On Monday, however, a further difficulty arose with the Port of London Authority's "employes." Some 200 of the permanent men had struck work during the previous week. These men, it was alleged, were not reinstead on Monday, and in consequence about half of the workers came out on strike. The Authority met during the day and agreed to reinstate the men, subject to six months' probation. On Tuesday, however, there were still many of the men idle, because of a disagreement with the Port of London Authority as to payment for meal hours. The Authority declare that the agreement of July 27 did not provide that meal times should be paid for, and many of the men declined to be reinstated unless the point was conceded. The position, therefore, remained most unsatisfactory and thousands of men at the Port were idle.

Although the position at the London Docks showed notable improvement on Wednesday, in that considerably more men of all grades were back at work, there is a danger, according to Mr. Ben Tillett and some of his colleagues of the Transport Workers' Federation, of a renewal of last week's trouble at a very early date.

The old Strike Committee, now designated the Disputes Committee, of the National Transport Workers' Federation, held two meetings at their old headquarters in Milend, where the strike of last week was decided upon, and they resolved to convene a series of meetings of the disaffected sections before taking any further action. In the meantime a "national council" has been summoned for next Tuesday. This council will be representative of transport workers of the whole of the United Kingdom, including the railway workers, and it is said that it will claim to control the condition of transport work for the entire kingdom.

A large body of the Port Authority's permanent men returned to work on Wednesday on terms set out by the Authority, but others still remain "out," and they are encouraged in doing so by the Disputes Committee, who declare that they will not "recognize" the six months' probation. The deal porters at the Surrey Commercial Docks are among the number.

The state of chaos and confusion that exists at the present time are shown by an incident which occurred at the Millwall Dock on Tuesday. Coal porters were loading the steamship Montesuma with coal for her outward voyage, and shortly afternoon they were "called out" by a delegate, who could give no definite reason for his action, but said that it had "something to do with Cory's men." Several gangs of coal porters thereupon ceased work. When this matter was drawn to Mr. Tillett's attention on Wednesday he said the delegate had no authority to do anything of the kind.

But notwithstanding the difficulties there was a gradual revival during the day of the old busy wharf scenes. Cranes were at work at most of the wharves unloading vessels, which were surrounded by numerous lighters.

The official number of men who now refuse to go back to work at the docks is estimated at 12,000.

CARMEN'S DISPUTES SETTLED.

The outlook at the London railway goods yards became distinctly brighter on Tuesday. While there had been no extension of the strike in the yards of companies which had not been previously affected, settlements were made with the Great Western and Great Central carmen, the two companies with the largest number of men on strike.

These arrangements meant the return to work of about 1,400.

At the Great Central goods yard 500 carmen and vanboys and 45 horsekeepers were on strike. The carmen and boys are not directly employed by the railway company, whose goods traffic is in the hands of their agents, Messrs. Thompson, McKay, and Co. On Tuesday evening a deputation of men waited on their employers, who offered the scale of pay prevailing on the Great Northern Railway, with the condition that where the existing rates exceed the Great Northern scale the higher rate shall be retained. The offer was accompanied with a warning that refusal would mean that the whole of the work would be transferred to public carriers. When these terms were first submitted to the strikers and the men were asked whether they would accept them there was a loud chorus of "Noes". The advice of the older men, however, gradually prevailed, and finally a vote was taken which was nearly unanimous in favour of acceptance. Work will be resumed this morning. The horsekeepers negotiated separately and received an advance in wages from 23s. 6d. to 26s.

BURMA OIL INDUSTRY.

Gloomy Reports Refuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 1.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Rangoon Oil Company last evening, with Mr. G. S. Clifford in the chair, after the usual routine business had been transacted, the Chairman spoke on the oil industry in Burma generally. The extraordinary general ignorance prevalent regarding the industry should be to some extent dissipated, seeing how largely the public were interested in its development. He explained the real situation of affairs, as considerable pains have been taken to point to the dreary outlooks for oil in Burma. Of the 260 square miles of demarcated oil territory, twenty square miles at least had been tested and proved as oil bearing. The industry in Burma was far from being on its last legs, as to date only a fraction of the proved oil bearing territory of Burma had been exploited, so that the future was not only assured, but was likely to exceed the test.

INDIAN CORONATION CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, SEPT. 1.

The next issue of India Army Orders will contain the following notification;—

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in directing the publication of the following telegram from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to the officer commanding troops on board the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" at Southampton, on the occasion of the departure from England of the Indian Contingent sent home to take part in the Coronation ceremonies held in London

THE CULT OF THE BOW.

Quaint Customs of French Archery.

A great many worthy Frenchmen' says a writer in the "Daily Mail," are nowadays in much the same situation as the schoolboy who regretted that he was not born three hundred years earlier, so that he would not have so much history to learn. In these days of sport and Anglomania, new efforts are constantly being required of the Frenchman who desires to keep socially up to date. It was easy enough to develop enthusiasm for football, because nobody is expected to play that strenuous game who has lost the elasticity of youth. Polo, being reserved for the few, was another of those admirable sports about which a man could look knowing without being called upon to give proof of works as well as faith; but it was not easy to escape tennis, especially when French girls took to it as they did, and then came a fearsome game called golf, which not only made its victims walk miles and miles after a little white ball but, worst of all, stopped their flow of cheerful conversation almost as ruthlessly as bridge had done.

And now it seems to have been decreed that the really modern man must pull the long bow literally as well as figuratively. It has been realised that archery is a nice English sport, perfectly "convenable" and suited to those graceful attitudes into which the French girl naturally falls when she knows that people are looking. Thus it is that people who have private parks and grounds are having round canvas targets put up after the most correct English model, and the man who knows anything about bows and arrows will soon find the quotation of his social stock the strongest feature of a rising market.

A DEMOCRATIC SPORT.

If fashion were logical, it would not have waited for archery to receive the English social imprimatur; for not only is the sport, for obvious reasons, just as ancient in France as it is in England, but it is a purely democratic one and it will be a decidedly curious reversal of the usual process to find the higher class taking over a sport from the lower. It is also singular that while there are some two hundred thousand archers in France, they are confined to a comparatively small part of the country. Enthusiasm for the sport appears to have concentrated itself in certain districts and to have kept alive not only archery itself, but many of the ancient customs connected with it. The companies of to-day are the lineal descendants of the brotherhoods of archers who, from the thirteenth century onwards, were formidable weapons in the hands of the people against the oppression of their feudal lords, and consequently won the support of the abbeys and monasteries, with the result that their organisations received, and preserved for centuries, a semi-religious imprint.

In those days not every man was deemed worthy to belong to a corporation of archers. Every candidate had to undergo certain tests imitated from those of the Knights Templars, though very much less severe. Having successfully passed through these ordeals, he had to take a solemn obligation on a bow with its string and an arrow, the whole symbolical of the Trinity—the bow signifying the Father, the string the Son, and the arrow the Holy Ghost. By his admission to full brotherhood in a company he became a member of one of two powerful organisations known as the Confrerie de Saint-Sebastien and the Chevalerie de l'Arc. In course of time there grew up similar associations of cross-bow men, followed in turn by arquebus men. A general reform of the rules and regulations was carried out in 1733, and a new code—in use at the present day—was drawn up by a clerical enthusiast, the Abbe de Pomponne, Grand Master of the Archers of Saint-Medard-les-Soissons. Except in the extreme north, where Flemish influence helped to preserve the use of the bow, archery has remained alive only in a small area over which the influence of the Grand Master at Soissons extended: that is to say, in the provinces of Picardy, Ile de France and Champagne, or, in more modern style, the departments of the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Aisne, Oise, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, and Seine.

FREEMASONRY OF SPORT.

There are (according to M. Jay, president of the Ile de France Archers' Federation) in the above-mentioned departments 382 companies divided into districts or "rondes." Of these, eighty belong to the Paris district and five to the capital itself. Each "ronde" in turn organises a district competition, or "bouquet," at which various contests are carried out with time-honoured ceremonial. The sport is extraordinarily popular in some places. The village of Jaux, for instance, which cannot boast of more than five hundred inhabitants, has been known to subscribe £220 in prizes for one of these "bouquets," and many other villages and small towns are equally generous. As in olden times, the companies of archers still have their uniforms and cockades, their king (the best shot), constable, provost and standard-bearer, all offices of distinction awarded only to the most skilful archers, and much coveted. In the north, where, instead of targets, the archers aim at wooden "birds" perched on a sort of pyramid at a considerable height, the title of emperor is awarded to the archer who, three years in succession, succeeds in hitting the "cock" or bird at the top of the pyramid. After being duly proposed, seconded and elected, the candidate has to swear that he will be courteous towards women, generous towards the poor, and faithful to his word. The French companies of archers might thus be said to form the freemasonry of sport.

That archery is very much alive in France is shown by the fact that a national championship was founded in 1898 and attracts a steadily increasing number of competitors every year. At a meeting held at Tourcoing some years ago the first prize amounted to the round sum of £400, awarded for the greatest number of full hits on the "cock," while each of the "birds" on the lower part of the pyramid was worth £10 or £12. It need hardly be said that shooting at an object nearly 100 feet high is much more difficult than aiming horizontally at a target; for the "birds" not only have to be hit but knocked off their perches. Stiff bows must be used, and this is unmistakably a sport for strong men.

MIGHTY BOWMEN OF TO-DAY.

The northern bowmen of to-day are no degenerates; witness the exploit of two keen rivals, a Belgian and a Lillois who met one summer day at Saint-Maurice to decide which was the better man. They began at six o'clock in the morning and kept it up till seven in the evening, with only an hour's interval for the midday meal and another hour's rest later on. During these eleven hours of archery each of them discharged 1,300 arrows; and as the bending of the northern bow represents a force of £74, each of these mighty bowmen developed 45 tons of energy in the course of the day. Think of this, ye weaklings who complain to the committee when there are no boys to pick up your tennis balls for you!

The principal reproach to be levelled at French archery, as distinguished from the difficult northern "tir a la perche," is that it is rather too easy, the regulation distance being fifty metres, whereas in England the ranges very from sixty to a hundred yards, but none the less archery at whatever distance is a fine, healthy outdoor sport that expands the chest, develops the muscles of the back, arms and neck, and helps to train the eye. It has another characteristic—cheapness, from which we may conclude that it will last a great deal longer in France as a democratic sport than as a fashionable pastime.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 26th August.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,168,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 26th August 1911, by Council Bills.....	a £10,160,832
Balance to be remitted from 27th Aug. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 6,997,468

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by [Medicine dealers everywhere]

By appointment to H.M. The King.
After illness and during fevers build up strength with
LEMCO
LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

VOX STELLARUM.

"Old Moore's" Predictions for the Year 1912.

It is a sad, sad world, however the festivities of the season that is dying may have deluded us! Even before we have recovered from the effects of the Coronation and of the heat-wave, while the "Constitutional crisis" is still with us, says a Home correspondent, comes Old Moore to worry us with further troubles that await us in the coming year. There is nothing in his prophecies, certainly, to create the impression that 1912 is to treat us worse than most of its predecessors have done; but, even so, "vox stellarum" hints of a host of petty anxieties and of tragedies of one kind or another, and, as usual, the "prophetic hieroglyphics" fill us with a vague and harassing unrest.

The principal hieroglyphic in the new number of the famous Almanack is horrible. It shows us a railway train dashing over a high viaduct and strewing the peaceful pasture below with mangled corpses; an awful mine disaster; a fierce storm in which a harmless, unoffending clergyman is struck by lightning—a hint, perhaps, at the coming of Disestablishment; a coffin, strewn with flowers, on which an Imperial crown rests; a fire from which a distracted mother, clutching her babe to her breast, escapes in heat-wave costume through a stream of water; and a mountain tragedy in which a gallant climber—either a brigand chief or a member of the Alpine Club, to judge from his costume—falls, with a roped companion, from a rugged peak.

THE LAST STRAW, AND—TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

But these pictured terrors are only, so to speak, the more prominent landmarks in the journey through the year, and are meant to whet our appetite for details; and the details, even though an occasional ray of happiness shines through some accidental rift in their cloud of gloom, almost drive us to despair. In January, for instance, there is to be "furo malefico in Taurus, and Saturn culminating in 116 E!" Old Moore says so; and, not satisfied with this, he threatens us with the loss of "one of our prominent men." Both a fatal accident to a footballer, (caused, if the corresponding picture is reliable, by a ridiculous attempt to play a Rugby ball with the head) and an accident to a jockey who is so unwise as to ride in hunting costume, and to allow himself to be thrown in close proximityto a bad railway accident, are included in the month's predictions; but which victim is the "prominent man" only time will show. Then, too, in February Venus is to be opposed to Neptune, while Mars, after ruling mid-heaven, seeks a position of greater freedom and less responsibility on the Nadir. This, of course, points clearly to anjepidemic of influenza, after which suicide will become fashionable; to the arming of the police with revolvers; and to a serious motor-bus accident. Mars—there is no rest for poor Mars!—will have Jupiter opposed to him in March; and the trouble that this foretells is so serious that we feel bound to quote the prediction textually: "The cost of education to the ratepayer now reaches the last straw; and Trafalgar-square is the result." Tut, tut!

April, however, is to make amends for much that has gone before. The weather will be really very nice—for April; the Cup Final will be won, if we read the hieroglyphic aright, by the quite interesting score of nine goals to six; and, Old Moore tells us, "there are causes to wipe away the bitter sectarian hatreds between rival religious professions, and cause the mother's knee to become the children's altar and fountain of love"—a composite arrangement that is refreshing in its novelty. This, no doubt, is because Mars, at last, culminates in 75 E. May, too, will be a moderately merry month, for "science" is going to "discover another force easily applied to locomotion and lighting purposes," and disarmament will be recognised as the economic remedy for Mormonism, since, the stars point out, "the great excess of women" is due to "the withdrawal of men for armies, navies, drowning fishermen and others, mining disasters, dangerous work, to say nothing of selfish bachelorhood." The relation between cause and remedy appears remote in some of these cases; but Old Moore states the matter thus, and we are content to leave it in his hands.

MARS ON THE CUSP.

In June we are going to have a very uncomfortable time. Mars is to be in trouble again—"on the cusp" this time—and we are threatened with "malevolent planets, strong, arousing the worst passions, and likely to cause difference between capital and labour, master and man, and even family quarrelling during the first seven days." July is to bring with it changes in the Cabinet—the Minister can be seen emerging from the "Cabinet," but no power on earth shall move us to identify him—and Portugal is to make Delagoa Bay the most attractive "lot in a quite little auction sale at which John Bull, Uncle Sam, Germany, China, and France appear to be the only biddess. August, though, is to be a really happy quite month. Mars will be taking a holiday, and Mercury and Venus will occupy that "cusp" for a peaceful flirtation, so that "excursions of church, chapel and other young people are threatened in the middle of the month," when the weather will be, on the whole, fine, and when the bean-feast and the school-treat are always at the height of their popularity. Saturn may upset matters early in September—there is a rumour of Mercury, interrupted, apparently, in his love-making, "rising square" to him—and "zodiacal influence is bombastic and warlike, and many natures generally placid and mild will become irritable"; but this naughty mood will soon pass away, and then "the two sexes will be drawn together by matrimony and pleasant social festivals," and Saturn, presumably, will throw up the sponge. The period of peace will even extend throughout October, though in that month "derelict peers and high-grade divines will be using all their influence, happily not much, to harass and embitter ministers over aggressive missionary work." Towards the end of the month, in fact, "the masses will be in very contented humour, plenty of work with good wages being the order of the day" and Old Moore adds naively with anticipatory delight in the fame that the justification of a popular prediction will have won for him the study of astrology will increase."

But, as the Stock Exchange put it a few years ago, "after the boom, the slump!" In November—introduced by a picture of France playing chess with Spain for a Morocco-bound prize, while the German Emperor watches the game from behind a curtain—lunation is to be afflicted in Scorpio; and, of course, we all know what trouble may arise from such a state of things as that! "Wise and tactful diplomacy" will be required to "stop embroilment with other Powers"; there will be a breakdown on an ocean liner; an earthquake either in Italy or in Sicily; and trouble from "secret societies, blackmail, and murder of officials." Happily, Mars will regain a little of his lost popularity in December, when we find Uranus "near 9th cusp,in good aspect" to him; and, thanks to this beneficent influence, "high tides will give opportunity for seasonable benevolence" and "fire insurance shares will rise."

So all's well that ends well!

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 35 years.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

AN UNFORTUNATE REMINDER.

Miss Black, I saved that rose you gave me last week, a gentleman confided to a lady, no longer young, whom he admired, for although it is withered it still reminds me of you.

Sir, exclaimed the lady indignantly, you are insulting. You will find the front door open; you might close it after you. She wouldn't listen to his hastily offered explanations.

DID SHE AFTERWARDS?

A friend dropped in on an old lady who was frying a piece of bacon.

Grand bacon that, said he friand sniffing affably.

Grand bacon? Well, I guess it is grand bacon, said the old lady, turning the slices in the pan. And it's none of your murdered stuff, neither. That pig died a perfectly natural death.

A BEAUTIFUL FIT.

A secondhand clothes dealer was selling a suit to a very meek and easily satisfied customer. All went well until the breeks were tried on. Then—Ain't they a bit on the big side, mister! asked the customer timidly.

Big? No fear. Beautiful fit! Let me brace 'em, up. There! Now they're lovely; and comfortable, too, I'll lay. Ain't they?

The customer wriggled.

Not bad, mister, he said meekly; but a little bit tight under the arms.

QUITE SUITED, THANKS!

He was a very lazy boy, but they got him a berth at last that suited him. It was as assistant to a gardener.

Well, Mr. Macfarlane, said the boy's father speaking to his employer, I hope Sam suits you?

Oh, ay, was the reply, I thought he was no good at first, but I've found him a job as suits him fine.

I am pleased to hear that, said the father, what job is it?

Chasing snails off the garden walks, was the reply.

SOMEBODY SAT ON IT.

An elderly man from the country, intent on purchasing some furniture, proceeded to the city to put his skill for bargaining to the test. On entering a shop he found himself confronted by a Jew. After turning over the Jew's stock, the old man purchased a chair.

A few days later the purchaser returned to the shop again with the chair in about half a dozen pieces. The Jew looked at them very gravely, and examined them all over, then suddenly exclaimed—Ah, my frent, mc see vat is de matter; somebody has been sitting on it."

WHEN IS A MAN OLD.

Very amusing replies have been elicited as the result of a competition promoted by a Madrid newspaper on the subject, Until what age can a man be called young?

The readers of the journal were the judges, and 28,256 votes were given to the competitor who sent in this reply, which won the prize:—

A man is young so long as he can make women jealous.

Another competitor thought that a man was old when he could no longer stoop down and tie a beautiful woman's shoe, while a woman contended that all men were young until they thought of marriage.

The man is old, wrote another competitor, when a young woman kisses him with cold lips; and it was the opinion of a newly-married man that a man began to age a week after marriage.

NO NEED FOR GLASSES.

Visitor—Seventy-eight, and you don't have to use glasses yet, they tell me?

Village Reprobate—No, miss, an' I don't mean to neither. When I can't drink out o' the bottle I'll drink out o' the top—hang me if I don't.

HE REMEMBERED.

Sparkes—Brown is very absent-minded. The other evening he sat up till midnight trying to remember what it was he wanted to do.

Larkes—Did he remember?

Sparkes—Yes; he wanted to go to bed early.

NEVER HAD IT.

To what do you attribute your longevity? asked the reporter.

My which? queried the oldest inhabitant.

Your longevity, repeated the reporter.

Never had it. As far as I can remember, I ain't never had such a complaint.

WHEN SHE AGREED WITH HIM.

A well-known politician told this recently:—

I have a very dear old housekeeper; she is aged, but she has been like a mother to me. A little while ago I noticed that my silver shaving-mug was slightly tarnished and I asked the old lady to polish it for me. The next morning I found it shining like the sun. I completed my toilet and then went into the kitchen to thank her for her kindness.

Mrs. G.—, I said, 'my mug looks a lot better this morning.

It surely does, Mr. J.—' she replied, glancing at me. You always look a lot better with a clean shave.

COULDN'T STAND THAT.

At a mum sociable the other evening all artifices, plans, dodges, subterfuges, and tricks which were resorted to by the ladies to make a young man speak failed—all but one.

He had previously offered to forfeit a sovereign "for the good of the cause" if they could induce him to speak a word within half an hour.

The time had all but expired when a young lady stole up behind him, and, in a masculine tone of voice, whispered:—

"Fred, let's go out and have a drink!"

"All righ——"

And then he checked himself: but it was too late.

a a a

REQUEST TO HEADQUARTERS.

A stationmaster at a country station, when making the usual monthly requisition for stores, amongst other things applied for a new sweeping-brush.

When the goods arrived he found there was no brush among them, and on referring to the list he saw that his request for this article had been crossed out at headquarters.

The following month he made a similar application, but with the same result.

Not to be outdone, however, he then forwarded an old brush, which was absolutely devoid of hair, with the following note:—

"As it seems you cannot grant me a new brush, please rub a quantity of 'hair-re-store' on the accompanying article, and return to me when it has taken effect."

LONGLEY'S CHASE.

Harrow boys must not be out at night after a certain hour. When, therefore, Headmaster Longley, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, whilst enjoying a midnight stroll, saw two of the schoolboys in the distance, he felt it necessary to arrest the law-breakers.

After a stern chase he just managed to catch hold of one of the lads by the coattail; but this, alas, came off in his hands, so vigorous had been his tug.

No matter, thought the master, I'll detect him in the morning, for his coat will be minus a tail.

But he forgot how Harrow boys stand by one another, for they are as clannish as canny Scots are.

In the morning when school met every boy had but one tail to his coat!

Thus Dr. Longley, cheated of his prety,
Felt all his anger ooze away.

ASTONISHED THE LANDLADY.

A well-known merchant, in his bachelor days, went to lodge with apparently a very obliging landlady. As an inducement to take the rooms he was told that he could have a lockup cupboard to keep his food in, where it would be safe from the depredations of the cat.

As his favourite Pekoe began to disappear with alarming rapidity he came to the conclusion that his landlady must, like himself, possess a liking for that fragrant beverage. To make assurance doubly sure, he purchased 2 lb. of tea next time, instead of one, and putting one pound as usual in the tea-caddy in the cupboard, which he determined not to touch at all himself, gave out his daily supply from the other pound, which he kept concealed. But, alas, the pound in the caddy kept getting small and beautifully less, until it was all gone.

Then came the gentleman's innings. Ringing for the good lady, he handed her his usual supply of tea in a cup, and producing the empty caddy from the cupboard he jocularly remarked;—

I see you've finished your pound of tea before I have mine,

The poor woman's face, when it dawned upon her that her vanishing tea trick had been discovered, was a study.

MICHELIN

Tyres in the Making.

No. 3. A Careful Examination at every stage of the process of manufacture should be made by the maker who wishes to produce only the best article. There must be no working along the "near enough" lines; everything must be "absolutely right." This can only be ensured by keeping the strictest watch and making the most searching analyses in order to discover any possible defects. 15

STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Rd.
CALCUTTA: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., 55 Bentinck St.
RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, Ltd., 110 Russa Rd., North.

THE OLD LAMP BRAND

GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

Ours is the house in the Watch and Jewelry trade where the largest and the choicest range of Novelties can be seen and where every article offered, from an art point of view, carries.

The new mirror-watch, a well built novelty in 18ct. gold case, lever movement. The watch is worn pendant with demi santoir gold chain. Watches Rs. 320 and Rs. 345.

18ct. Gold Curb Bracelet and 18ct. Gold Watch with fine Lever movement, Rs. 110 and Rs. 120.

FINISHED WORKMANSHIP,
DISTINCTIVENESS,
REFINEMENT,
ORIGINALITY,
STURDINESS,
VALUE.

OUR STOCK of BRACELET and FANCY WATCHES

Those who are making a present naturally prefer that their choice be made from the largest selection.

18ct. Gold Htg. Lever Watch, Brooch and watch beautifully enamelled and set diamonds, Rs. 345 to Rs. 375.

Unparallelled IN Quality and Design.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Watchmakers, BOMBAY & POONA.

Makes The Hair Grow

We are talking about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Just note that word "Ayer's." You are perfectly safe with it. No harm to you or to your hair. Makes the hair grow? It certainly does. Stops falling hair, too. Remember, it's "Ayer's" we are talking about. Ask your doctor about your hair and about Ayer's Hair Vigor. Get his approval. Your own doctor and "Ayer's" make a strong combination. It means faith, confidence, satisfaction.

Ayer's Hair Vigor
DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasi, and all sorts of rectum and urinary diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 98 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loins, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The person do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill the effect of cure is experienced after 15days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid an Mellbes—and complaints thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh gelatine in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATION.

Price as follows —

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Disease, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poison, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, tenuine, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or ointment for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease maybe Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by satisfying remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices to compliments mentioned above and also for severe other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Parsee Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many Doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraph.

6th September, 1905.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS

Packed Free. Carriage Paid direct from our Factory to your Port. Ten Days' Free Trial. Best British-made MEAD COVENTRY FLYERS Dedience Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, B.S.A. Free Wheels, Flyer or Roadster models, etc. LATEST £3.10s. to £6 Tyres and accessories at half usual prices. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for Free Art Catalogue and Special Offer on sample machine. Agents wanted.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 622, COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 31.] [BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	78 9-16	1-8	
do. Rentes	94 1-2		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	94 1-4		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	84 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-8		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence	24 1-4		1-16
Bar silver in New York	53 1-4		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25-26		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	20-48		1-2
do. do. New York	4-86		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.		
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.	since	
3 months' sight	2 15-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	1 5-8	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 3-4	1-8	

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £300,000 for South America.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£41,700,000 Inc.	£350,000
Public Deposits	£1,800,000 Inc.	£2,000,000
Other Deposits	£42,800,000 Dec.	£700,000
Government Securities	£14,000,000 Dec.	£400,000
Other Securities	£25,800,000 Inc.	£1,600,000
Notes and Gold	£30,200,000 Inc.	£1,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm.	Good business done.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	Unsettled with little doing.	
Total Sales	...	12,000
Sold on speculation and for Export		100
Imports	...	1,100
Mid-Americans	...	6-92+15
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 5 8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6-41 +12	6-17 +11	6-2 +11	6-09 +11	6-03 +11
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April.**		**April-May.**
6-10 +11	6-12 +12	6-13 +11		6-14 +11

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-10 Jan. 11-43
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11-36 Jan. 11-14
Jaffe' & Sons' White Shirtings B. 10-30 at Rs. 9-6 pp

NEW YORK— Bales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	25,000
Receipts at „ Last year	16,000
Exports to Great Britain	28,000
Exports to Continent	13,000
Spot Cotton—	11-60—10
Futures—Month of Oct. 11-30 +01	Advanced on favorable cables and declined on southern selling of futures in the local market.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11-35 unchgd	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	11 1-2—1-16
Futures month of Oct.	11-22—03
Futures month of Dec.	11-20—03
Tone of Spot Cotton	Easy.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 2-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 4-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 6-16
Good Bhowanagger	d 5 11-16
F. G. Bhowanagger	d 5 13-16
Fine Bhowanagger	d 5 15-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 12-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 5 14-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 10-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 5 14-16
Good Broach	d 6 1-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 7-32
Fine Broach	d 6 6-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 9-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 11-16
Good Timevelly	d 6 6-16

MANCHESTER, August 31.

Grey shirtings 41-42 in. 35 yards 16×15	8 2 1-2
„ „ 44 in. 38—36 1-2 yds 98 r	8 7 1-2
White „ 40-41 in. 40 yards 18 s	10-6
„ nainsooks 43 in. 12 yards 22×21	6-10

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	35 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done and Sellers.	
Wheat F.-A.-Q.	Nominal.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	35 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—August.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers. Quiet but steady	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs.—	No sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	33+1-2
Do. Month—October.—Done.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 35 p.c ex-ship	50
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Nominal.	
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c.ex-ship	55+1
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore	48 8-3—3-8
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.	
Tone—Strong.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	75 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	68 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Value.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	13 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	4 3 1-4—Aug.-Sept.—Value.—Dull.

METALS—

Copper Brazier's	£ 67
Yellow Metal	d 61-8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 56 1-16

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	Nominal.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	35 1-2
„ „ Mutton Tallow	34 1-4
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Strong.	

ARRIVALS—
"Rokeby."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar U & F India (Double bags)	13 6 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm but business checked by high prices asked and advancing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India.	17—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Dull Neglected.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	15 8 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	October.
Tone—Market opened strong. Very few sellers. Closed steady.	
M & B & Similar Crystal C & F India	20—Sellers.
Months of Shipment's	Jan.-March.
Tone—Business checked by extreme rates.	

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...14-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... . Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value. July-Oct.—1912—12-8—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... . Do. do. ... . Aug.-Nov.—13-6—Value. July-Oct.—1912—12 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ... . Do. do. ... . Aug.-Nov.—14 4 1-2—Value. July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... . Aug.-Nov.—14-6—Value. July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
General Tone—Firm and inactive.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [1st Sept., 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
3 Boxes Bullion	1,34,400	London	Chartered Bank
11 Boxes Bullion	5,88,680	do	National Bank
Sovereigns	54,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 30th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	32	33,695
B B and C I Railway	29	34,622

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :— We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16 to 7-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do Francs	170 1-2
Do. do Marks	133 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	132 1-2
Shanghai „	176 1-2
Japan „	150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready	...	...	Rs. 95	5 0
Forward	...	...	„ 96	0 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs	24	0 6
Australian „	...	„	24	0 0
Sovereigns „	...	„	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	„	61	5 0
„ 1st Settlement	...	„	61	5 0
„ 2nd „	...	„	61	7 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 50 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d and there were no T.T. Tenderers receiving 38 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 50 lakhs and for the next week 50 lakhs are again offered.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	5,17,000	.....
Other Deposits	31,48,000	.....
Sundries	.....	3,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	98,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	1,63,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	2,19,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	19,83,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	5,95,000	.....
Bullion	.....	35,000
Balance with other Banks.	.....	2,19,000
Sundries	5,000	.....
Cash	53,40,000	.....

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	.....	400,801	422,912
Central India	.....	147,521	223,093
Barsee and Nagur	.....	117,093	271,120
Berar	.....	359,614	526,017
Central Provinces	406	150,321	293,984
Total Oomras	406	1,175,850	1,737,156
Dholleras	32	268,253	255,064
Broach	.....	218,511	305,419
Compta and Dharwar	1,657	254,373	250,648
Westerns	1,127	46,675	42,389
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	311	296,845	403,044
Bengals (Rajputaans)	.....	136,698	123,461
Sind	768	69,644	42,535
Persian	.....	3,003	3,979
American	.....	6,653	866
Egyptian	.....	2,613	697
Other sorts	6·5	1,893	970
Total	4,856	2,480,310	3,171,528

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week.	4,855	7,936	— 3,080
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 31st Aug.	2,420,310	3,171,528	—691,218
Shipments for the week Europe	5,204	12,523	— 7,322
China	} 252	2,989	— 2,737
Japan			
Coast Ports			
Total...	5,453	15,515	— 10,059
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 31st Aug Europe	929,803	1,082,427	—152,621
China	14,510	96,167	— 83,657
Japan	598,352	846,117	—247,765
Coast Ports	31,713	37,942	— 6,229
Total...	1,574,381	2,064,653	—490,272
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	976	11,880	—10,904
China	} Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Japan			
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 19th Aug. 1911—14,290 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 30th June, 1911—8,678 bales.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

During the week under review the Home markets have ruled steady on reports of declining conditions of the American crop prospects. The last Bureau Report on the 3rd ultimo confirmed the average condition of 89·1 per cent; but the estimates for the next Bureau Report vary from 72 to 83 per cent; and, if a mean of the two figures be confirmed a deterioration of nearly 11 per cent will be recorded which is not a small one. In the last few days there was a sharp decline in the spot quotations of both the New York and New Orleans markets in consequence of heavy receipts in the United States, Ports and the volume of business seems to be increasing. Most of the mills on the Continent are bare of stocks and the present prices are tempting for them to run into stocks.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Differences.
Futures Oct.	11·29	11·30	+01
„ Dec.	11·37	11·35	—02
Spot	12·70	11·60	—1·10
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct.	11·23	11 22	—01
„ Dec.	11·31	11·25	—06
Spot	12	11 1-2	—1·2
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept.	6·35	6·41	+06
„ Nov.-Dec.	6·04	5·09	+05
Spot	6·81	6·92	+11

Indian crop prospects continue to be unsatisfactory and the volume of business passing is very small. The market is anxiously awaiting the result of the Bureau Report which is expected to-morrow.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 304	Mar.-h,
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	„ 301	Jan.
FineM G Nagpur	„ 299	„
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola	„ 289	„
Fine M G Khandeish	„ 2·0	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„ 270	„
Fine M G Bengal	„ 292	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 257	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	„ 280	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	„ 264	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	Easy.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·11 —06	6·07 —05	6·01 —05	6·04 —05

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June
6·04 —06	6·06 —06	6·07 —06	6·09 —05	6·10

FREIGHTS.

This market continues steady and rates are fairly well maintained. The following business is reported:—

Antwerp 15 seeds September.
Antwerp 15-6 early September (a line was done)
Antwerp 14-6 seeds, October
Dunkirk 15-3 poppyseed September
Dunkirk 15-9 seeds September
Dunkirk 15-3 October
Havre 17 6 seeds 20 cotton September
Genoa 14 light seeds October
Genoa 14-6 seeds October
Hull 15-6 seeds August (450 tons)
Hull 14 seeds September (1000 tons)
Fixtures s.s. "Barrington Court" was fixed during the week at 19s. one p.p. E. ex. 2 p. ports.
Tonnage for September is scarce.
The following are the quotations:—

	s.	s.	c
Antwerp		16-3	16-9 ready.
Antwerp and Rotterdam	15-3	15-9	16-3 September.
Dunkirk	15-9	16-9	17-3 „
Havre		17-9	19-6 „
L'Pool & Marseilles		13-9	14-3 „
Hull	15-6	...	... „
Anchor Line	13 seeds	13 6	wheat „
Austrian Lloyds	16 „	17	cotton „

For October 6th less than September.
Market closes steady.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

RAPESEED :—

The market has advanced considerably under the influence of good demand from Home. A large amount of business has been put through at advancing rates and the feeling is as strong as could be at the close. Stocks are very small to meet the enhanced demand.

LINSEED :—

A large amount of business has been put through during the last week and the total demand was not satisfied owing to limited stocks. The September summary commences to-day but buyers do not expect any delivery order sowing to the scarcity of goods and consequently rates are expected to be hardened.

WHEAT:—

Owing to the favourable change in the weather conditions the tendency of the market is downward and prices have declined about 2 annas per cwt. Up-country orders are to unload previous purchases made under the influence of bad weather. An easy feeling prevails in the market.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	4,856 bales
Wheat	...	67,433 owts.
Linseed	...	13,223 „
Rapeseed	...	2,990 „
Gingellyseed	...	4,102 „
Poppyseed	...	6,511 „
Groundnuts	...	2,913 „
Castorseed	...	38,310 „
ditto	...	126,521 „
Myrabollams	...	2,050 „
Cottonseed	...	67,748 „
Mowraseed	...	10,652 „
Gram	...	8,717 „
Joowar	...	40,818 „
Maize	...	80 „

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

Prints and Dyeds.—Market continues dull. So far there is no sign of any demand for the season goods, from Delhi and Cawnpore markets, but as monsoon conditions have improved at Cawnpore a change is expected. Some business is being done by Madras buyers.

T. Red Prints.—Market continues very dull.

Grey Goods.—There is some slight improvement in demand, but owing to the very low prices offered by purchasers the volume of actual business passing is very small.

Dhooties and T. R. Plains.—Home market firm. Tendency against buyers. Good demand from China consequently makers fully engaged. Bombay Market poor. Demand and quiet.

White Goods.—Demand continues slack.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—There is no change in the Home market but prices here are slightly easier owing to heavy supplies and the pressure to sell.

PETROLEUM.

		per case
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand ...150°	American	„ 5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'can	„ 4 12 2
Devoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	„ 4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„ 4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„ 4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins „ 3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		„ 3 10 0 per 8 Impl. gallons
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		„ 3 0 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins125°		„ 3 10 0

The following are to-day's quotations for Saturday's report in the "Bombay Gazette" :—
The Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0 unsteady.
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	3	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	2	11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	4	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2	10	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week; and prices of some concerns have improved to some extent. Some reports of rains have arrived from Gujarat and Kathiawad. Bank of Bombay Shares have been reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,735; Bank of India at Rs. 67; Bank of Bengal at Rs. 1,665; Bank of Burma are quiet at Rs. 135; Indian Specie Bank Shares are unchanged at Rs. 51 1-2; Eastern Bank Shares are quiet at Rs. 76. In Press Companies, Indian Cotton have been put through at Rs. 135; New Berars are weak at Rs. 535; New Mofussils are at and about Rs. 850. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation are unchanged at Rs. 550. Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. ordinary Shares have changed hands at Rs. 137 1-2 and preference share at Rs. 172 1-2; Bombay Steam Navigation Co., ordinary shares are at and about Rs. 280 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 295; Central India Mining Co. shares have improved to Rs. 30 1-2. Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. have declined to Rs. 757 1-2; Shivrajpurs are weak at Rs. 16 3-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co. ordinary shares are steady at Rs 69 1-2 deferred shares at Rs. 105 and preference shares at Rs 167; Treachers have changed hands at Rs. 522 1-2. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton Manufacturing shares are at and about Rs. 200; Century Mill shares have changed hands at Rs 177 1-2; Central Indias have improved to Rs. 1,760; Colaba Land to Rs. 1,170 1-2; Crescents to Rs. 66; 1-4 Davids to Rs. 367 1-2; Framjee Petit's to Rs. 1,175; Khattau Makanjee Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 805; Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs 625, Luximi Cotton Mill shares are steady at Rs. 1,350; Maneckjee Petits have closed at Rs. 2,530; Morarjee Goculdas' Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 2,700; New Great Eastern Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 162 1-2; Standards have improved to Rs. 905; Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,080. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej old shares have changed hands at Rs. 637 1-2; and new shares at Rs. 617 1-2; Sindh Light Railway shares at Rs. 128 1-2; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 127; Tapti-Valley Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 498 3-4; Ahmedabad Dholkas are quiet at Rs. 124; Central Provinces Railway shares have declined to Rs. 32 1-2; Gujerat Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 30. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1911	...Rs. 88,914
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 27,318
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1911	...Rs. 7,71,179
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 81,531

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1911	...Rs. 33,825
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 9,344
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 30th June 1911	...Rs. 1,90,035
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 12,173

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th June 1911	...Rs. 13,903
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,463
Total earnings from 1st January to 30th June 1911	...Rs. 73,377
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 3,579

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 19th August 1911	...Rs. 9,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 955
Total earnings from 1st July to 19th August 1911	...Rs. 70,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,243

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

According to the "Temps" of August 14, the Berlin conversations continue, but no appreciable progress has been recorded for the last two weeks. There appears to be a hope, which has not yet taken the form of a definite expectation, that one of the next interviews between the German Foreign Secretary and the French Ambassador may mark a real step in advance. In well-informed quarters it is considered opportune to reiterate the warnings against any undue optimism with regard to the duration and the outcome of the negotiations.

Paris, Aug. 15 ("Times").—The slowness of the negotiations in Berlin is causing some anxiety to the leading exponents of French public opinion. It is not that there is any real fear of the issue from the French point of view. There is, on the contrary, a somewhat confident hope that the present differences will be settled in a reasonable way, although it may not be in a way that will altogether satisfy French feeling. Even if the negotiations failed, the position of France would remain diplomatically stronger than that of Germany, since she could appeal to the Algeciras Act, to the Franco-German Agreement of 1909, and to the Treaty Powers, while Germany by her armed demonstration at Agadir, has deserted the basis of legality and of treaty engagements.

Paris, Aug. 16.—Information received here from various quarters appears to confirm the impression that the Franco-German convesations have made no progress, but on the contrary have reverted to the earlier stage, Herr Von Kiderlen-Wachter having renewed demands which he was believed to have abandoned.

According to telegrams from Mogador, the Spanish Consul in that town has returned to his post from Agadir, where a reception in his honour was given by the commander of the German cruiser "Berlin." The object of the Spanish Consul's visit to Agadir is said to have been to secure, for two of his fellow-countrymen who accompanied him, facilities for acquiring land in the neighbourhood. Kaid Guelluli's agents appear to have promoted the transaction.

The "Matin" learns from Tangier that on or about July 6, the town of Tarudant, in the Sus, was attacked by the Wara tribe. According to this account the cause of the discontent lies in the fact that the Kaid of Tarudant, who is described as being in the pay of the Mannesmanns, has been selling a number of tracts of land, many of which did not belong to him. After some hard fighting, the tribesmen forced their way into the town and looted certain quarters of it. The rebels are said to be receiving reinforcements, and the population is terror-stricken. There are three European subjects at Tarudant—a German, an Austrian, and a French-Algerian—all of whom are said to be agents of the Mannesmanns. It is thought that several French prospectors, who are on the way from Marakesh to Tarudant across the Atlas, will not continue their journey when they hear of the attack on Tarudant. The Austrian Consul at Mogador is endeavouring to induce the more influential Kaids to intervene Guelluli's authority is said to be effective as far as the Tarudant region.

Tangier, Aug. 16 (Exchange).—Serious fighting is reported to have taken place at Tarudant, resulting in the death of two Europeans who, it is believed are Germans. The town was attacked by the Haura tribe in large force, who demanded the expulsion of the Christians, who, under the protection of the local Governor, are staying there.

Paris, Aug. 16 (Reuter).—A message from Marrakesh states that insecurity is increasing in that region. Several Jews have been robbed at the gates of the town. News has been received from Mogador, dated the 8th inst., that the Haura tribe, after several fights, has taken prisoners two Germans, agents of the brothers Mannesmann living in Tarudant. Nothing is known as to their fate.

Certain organs of the German Press publish articles on the Franco-German negotiations, which suggest that German Togoland is no longer a factor in the conversations, that German economic interests in Southern Morocco are taking greater prominence, and that another European Conference on the Moroccan question would not be considered possible by the German Government until the French Government had withdrawn its troops from the Shereefian Empire. The 'Times' Paris correspondent confirms the news of an unfavourable turn in the conversations.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay	500	500	18 p.c.	1735
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	67
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1665
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	1600
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 „	135
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	68
Credit Bank of India Ld.	50	10	5 „	10½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£29
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	76
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 „	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 „	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Broul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1230x
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty	500	500	40	620
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hinglee	100	100	6p.c.	90
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	135
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co.	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	305
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	850
New Berar	500	500	40	535
New Prince of Wales	500	500	80	700
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Rind	400	400	30	690
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Velkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	50	675
Wadh van G. & P.	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ck Ashdown & Co.	100	100	6 p.c.	235
All India Ut. Co. Ld.	100	20	5 „	16½
Bamankua	10	10	...	5
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	28½
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	90
Baroda Fram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn.	125	125	15 p.c.	551½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil.	13¾
do. do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	17¾
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Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	870
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Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	280
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Empire of I. L. A.	500	50	25 p.c.	200
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Kemp and Co.	200	175	12½ „	162
Karachi Landing	275	75	12	115
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	100 xd
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	84 xd
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Oriental Govt. L. A. Co.	200	50	18½ yr.	272
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.	40	40	10 p.c.	35 xd
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	yr. 42	757½
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	16½
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Soundy and Co.	100	100	...	20 N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. O.	75	35	...	60½
Ld. P.	150	130	...	167
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Telephone Co.	25	25	yr. 1½	55
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, August 18.

THE GERMAN VIEW.

A Berlin telegram to the "Frankfurter Zeitung", which the "Times" correspondent describes as "undoubtedly inspired," throws more light of the old kind on the German attitued towards agreements signed by several Powers. It insists that if the Franco-German conversations broke down, a general conference of the Algeciras Act signatories would provide no solution. Germany chooses to consider that France has violated the Algeciras Act; therefore there can be no further conference until France has evacuated Morocco. On the other hand, Germany can fix up a special and private compensatory arrangement with France, permitting France to break the Algeciras Act on condition of payment to Germany elsewhere. And the other Powers may settle up with France as they please. That is to say, France is deliberately invited to break faith with the others—or, rather, to do what Germany would promptly glory in as a French breach of faith with the others—as the price of securing Germany's good will. The cynicism is as cool as it was in the Bosnian case. Every allowance must be made for Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter's self-invoked dilemma of the moment, no doubt; but once moro we have plain warning that Germany's adherence to any general agreement is not worth the paper it is written on. She holds herself free to break away whenever it suits her to do so.

AN "OPPORTUNE" MOMENT.

In suggesting to the four protecting Powers that this is an opportune moment for definitely settling the whole Cretan question, the Porte no doubt refer merely to the fact that the mandate of M. Zaimis, the High Commissioner, expires next month. It will probably seem to those Powers, Britain, France, Russia, and Italy, that upon a wider view of the present international situation the moment is singularly inopportune. Germany is not directly concerned, no doubt; but nobody can suppose that, in the existing combination of Balkan factors, the Franco-German difficulty could be without influence upon even the Cretan question. And, frankly, the Albanian settlement is so recent, and the whole position in the Ottoman Empire so uncertain, that Young Turkey can hardly [claim at present to be regarded as a firmly established success. It is not pretended that the existing arrangement in Crete is other than provisional. But a provisional arrangement which works, even without satisfying anybody, is something in Near East. If the Power cannot contemplate a settlement of the Cretene question which would make things more difficult for Young Turkey, they are honourably bound not to be ungreatfully inconsiderate of Greece, which behaved uncommonly well at the time of the Bosnian crisis.

BOTTLED SUNSHINE.

The story of the American £200,000 "bottled sunshine" fraud, told in the "Standard," illustrates the remarkable manner in which a scientific age is working round to the position of the bygone ages of ignorance, in so far as limitless credulity is concerned. For once in a way the British public is in no mood to sympathise with bottled sunshine inventions; we have been having enough of the unbottled article. In a normal year, we should be glad enough of a bottle or two, and even now those who are capable of looking forward to November would rejoice if a little could be stored up. In this American case, the idea was to store up light. The inventors claimed to catch the sunshine by mirrors placed on roofs, and to transfer it to jars, whence it could be decanted at pleasure to incandescent lights. They showed the device actually at work—carefully concealing the battery and wires which really did the trick. And investors rushed to get into the company "on the ground floor." As one might say, the wheel has come full circle. The extraction of sunlight from cucumbers and so forth was the sort of thing which attracted speculators in the South Sea Bubble days, when the average man knew nothing of scientific possibilities. Now he knows, or thinks he knows, too much. He thinks them unlimited, and any fairy tale of science is good enough.

STRONG MEASURES FOR HATPINS.

The Berlin Police President, Herr von Jagow, has not been damped by the unfortunate first result of his "shoot promptly" order to the police. We find him now to the fore with an example to the world in the matter of the dangerous hatpin. As the "Daily Express" correspondent recalls, he tried methods of courtesy a few months ago, appealing to the ladies as man to woman. But the nuisance has continued, and now this bold servant of the public decrees that a wound inflicted by a hatpin shall render the woman responsible for it to a fine of £45 or two years' imprisonment, and, in addition, to damages up to £300. Berlin women may be thankful there is no order to the police to shoot hatpin fiends on sight. Seriously, Herr von Jagow has proceeded on perfectly sound lines. The courteous appeal ought to have sufficed, but experience sadly proves that woman does not set man a noble example of consideration for others when hats and the like are in the question. That being so, drastic measures are quite justified. The unshielded hatpin is every whit as great a public peril as the pistol or knuckleduster. It may not be carried with such criminal intent as the latter or be so deadly as the former. But there is so much more of it.

"PEEKVEEK."

The news that "Pickwick" is being set for the French stage raises that mixture of feeling in one's breast which is always described as respect not unmingled with awe. It is not the first time, of course, that "Boz" has been Gallicised either for production or for publication, and Thackeray has put no record his impressions of an unconscious travesty of "Nicholas Nickleby" he witnessed once in a Paris theatre. The designing crew of Gride and Pyke and Pluck, if one remembers rightly, were transformed into unutterable villains with impossibly ferocious wiskers, and the hero who unmasked their machinations turned out to be a polished and effeminate person rejoicing in the name of "Smique. Needless to say, he was a Frenchification of the hapless Smike. On some such lines, "Les Aventures de M. Pickwick" might lead the benevolent Samuel to any length. His innocent scrapes with the fair sex might easily become Lotharian intrigues of the most abandoned sort, and the scenes in the Fleet develop into a chain of horrors calculated to knock the Bastile and the Conciergerie into a cocked hat and a coal-scuttle bonnet. One is reassured, however, by the news that the adapter, M. Charvay, has steeped himself in Dickens, and may therefore rank on a level with M. Davray, who has done so much in France for Meredith and Kipling. Unfortunately, one of M. Charvay's friends is so anxious to prepare French taste for the humour of the play that he has talked of its being Americanised, and there could hardly be an unkinder cut all round. Fancy the late Samuel Pickwick, Esquire, of Goswellstreet, with a Transatlantic twang!

PEACE AND ITS OBSTACLES.

General Botha touched a judicious note at Glasgow the other day when, in replying to the grant of the city freedom, he remarked on the many points in commen there are between the Scottish and the South African Dutch Churches. He cited instances where, when Dutch pulpits were vacant, Scotsmen had stepped into them, and one is divided between admiration for their liberality of spirit and a slight suspicion that it may have been opportunistic enterprise. At any rate, they are still in possession, and this seems to satisfy our sense of the probabilities. Unfortunately, parallels like these often cut both ways, and the comparisons of Dutch "predikant" and Scottish minister have not always been so favourable to either or so conducive to their reputation. One remembers a time when some of the worst abuse of English motive during the South African war came from divines beyond the Tweed; and if there has been a settled hindrance to the cause of reconciliation in South Africa it has been the Dutch Reformed Church. Only lately two of its preachers have turned educational lectures into an occasion for reviving all the old slanders against the concentration camps, ignoring alike the devotion of our military, transport, and medical staffs, and the fact that there had been no record in history before of one side in a war taking care of the women and children of the enemy. Happily, these mischief-makers have been silenced, and their indiscretion cannot stem the steady tide of racial peace and prosperity, and one is glad to have General Botha's renewal of his promise to help that current all he can.

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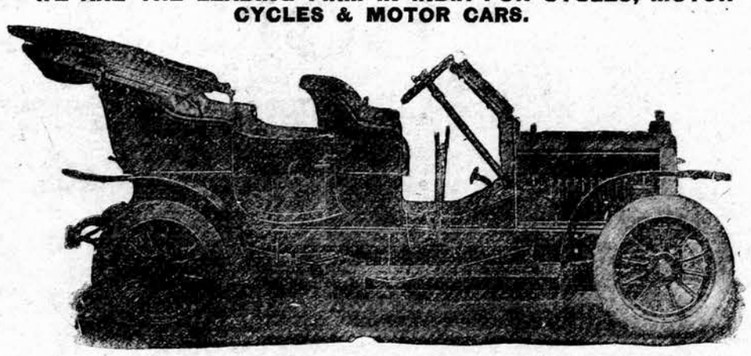

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